CATTO'S WHISKY.
Now for Sale at all
LEADING BARS, HOTELS,
AND AT
All Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,960—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid Brand Milk
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. London	5th Sept.
ORIENTAL	6294	E. Spicer	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7908	T. Leigh	19th "
PENINSULAR	6294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
ORIENTAL	6294	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7526	C. H. S. Tooque	17th "
PENINSULAR	6294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th August, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.

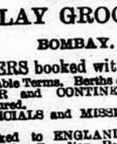
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA" 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 18th Sept. 1903
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich.	4,295	19th Sept. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 433. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	23rd Sept. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. KORI, 4,405 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on the 11th inst.

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Mavani Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 1st September, 1903.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 4th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 7th September, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th Sept., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd September, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th Sept., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 22nd Sept., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane, and Mozambique.)

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 2nd September 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 800.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.
Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
The following sailings have been arranged :—

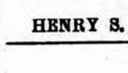
Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3rd Sept.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	30th Sept.
BOHEMIA	Hunt	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay, Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.
PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE containing Valuable Information for Travellers sent on Application.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PIANOS
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.
MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.
THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN
CAKES AND
FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.
Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.
BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the
FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 1/2 inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., Calcutta
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

A CATECHISM

ON the Piano worthy of being incorporated in every Book of Instructions for the Pianoforte.

Q. Which Firm of Stuttgart Piano Manufacturers is best known in India ?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which is the Oldest Established Firm of Piano Manufacturers in Stuttgart bearing such a name ?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name is the Original or Foundation Firm ?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name has been exporting Pianos to India for the last 50 years ?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. How old is the Original Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne ?
A. Over One Hundred and Twenty years and must not be confounded with a Firm of recent date bearing a name similar to the Foundation or Original Firm.
Q. Has the Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne been awarded any Exhibition Awards ?
A. Yes. First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, and the Highest Award over All Exhibitors, a Gold Medal at the London Inventions Exhibition.
Q. Why have Pianos by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, a peculiar interest for Piano Players ?
A. For some reason which it is impossible to explain, the Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos have attracted the taste of the Piano Playing and Piano Purchasing Public. It may be the Price ; it may be the Style ; it may be for Sterling Qualities, or perhaps for the Combination.
Q. What have Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos to recommend them for the Climate of India ?
A. An Uninterrupted Record of 50 years' experience of the climate and how Pianos should be built for India have secured for Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos the Premier position as Pianos best suited for India, while the Musical Qualities of Tone, Touch, Power and Capability of standing well in Tune are appreciated in Thousands of Homes in India at the present day.
Q. Who are the Sole Agents for the sale of these Pianos ?
A. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)
WEDDING CAKE STANDS : Designs submitted and made to order.
WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.
WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).
WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.
CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
THE PREMIUMS
Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.
ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provison for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.
TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS
Whose income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS : EAST STREET, POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "GISELA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, v'a Karachi are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS lande! at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in B. Shed, Prince's Dock. All claims for short delivery, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 1st September, 1903.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,

PRINCIPAL of the Boys' Department, Rev. C. WILLIAMS, M. A. Oriel Principal of the Girls' Department.

Miss KIMMINS, L. B. M. M, assisted by certificated English Teachers. Climate unsurpassed for European Children. NEW TERM COMMENCES October 1st.

OUR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN PHYSICAL CULTURE, which is being used by Officers, Government Servants, Bankers, Merchants, Planters, Pleaders, Clerks, Students, &c., has been enlarged by the addition of the latest exercises from America.

Success guaranteed.

For particulars apply to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway,
Madras.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

FOOD SUPPLIES AT THE DIFFERENT MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 16th September, 1903, for the SUPPLY of Diets, etc to the different Municipal and Plague Hospitals from 1st October, 1903, to 30th September, 1904.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc, can on payment of Rs 2 be obtained from the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required in connection with this Contract.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid into this office in cash or public securities, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The successful Tenderer will be required to pay a further deposit of Rs. 500 as security for the due and faithful performance of the contract. The monthly supply bills will be subject to a deduction of 10 per cent. until such deductions together with the sum of Rs. 1,000 deposited with the contract will make up 10 per cent. on the contract amount.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
MANECKSHAH CAWASHAH,
Acting Chief Accountant.
Chief Accountant's Office, Bombay, 2nd September, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 515 OF 1903.

HAJEE SABOO SEEDICK, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Chhas Moholla outside the Fort.... Plaintiff,

vs,

1. ALLY MAHOMED JAN MAHOMED,
2. ABDUL SAKUR JAN MAHOMED, and
3. JAINABAI, widow of JAN MAHAMED HAJI AHMED, all of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Jakaria Masjid, outside the Fort; and
4. CHATURBHUJ HEMRAJ, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Broker, residing at Walkeshwar Road.
5. ESMAIL GUL MAHOMED, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant Merchant, residing at Chowpatty outside the Fort of Bombay.
6. JAN MAHOMED HAJEE MAHOMED, also of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Memon Moholla, outside the Fort, and
7. EBRAHIM HAJI HAROON, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Gowli Moholla, Executors de son-tost of the Estate of the late JAN MAHAMED HAJI AHMED of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased..... Defendants.

To

THE CREDITORS OF THE LATE JAN MAHAMED HAJI AHMED, DECEASED,

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 21st day of August, 1903, the Plaintiff abovenamed on behalf of himself and other creditors of the deceased Jan Mahamed Haji Ahmed has filed a Suit against the abovenamed Defendants praying (a) that the Estate of the deceased Jan Mahomed Haji Ahmed might be Administered by this Honourable Court; (b) that the Defendants and each of them might be ordered to make a full discovery of and to account for all the estate of the deceased come to the hands of the Defendants or any of them and of their application of the same; (c) that a Receiver might be appointed of the estate of the said deceased with power to file suits to recover any property of the deceased wrongfully disposed of by the Defendants or any of them, and to recover the outstandings due to the deceased; (d) that the estate of the deceased when ascertained might be distributed between the Plaintiff and the other creditors of the deceased according to their rights; (e) that the Defendants might be ordered to pay he costs of this suit; and (f) that the Plaintiff might have such further and other relief as the circumstances of the case might require, and that under Section 20 of the Civil Procedure Notice thereof has been directed by the Honourable Mr. Justice Russell in Chambers to be given to you.—Dated this 1st day of September, 1903.

L. N. BANAJI,
Prothonotary.

The Seal of the High Court of Judicature.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 1st day of September, 1903.

Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, and WADIA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

TEAS. TEAS.

MAY BLOSSOM TEA.

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THEN ADDRESS a Post Card to us (K. B. Sharma) by putting down on the Post Card the name of a Bird or Animal.

We will send you the incidence of your FUTURE LIFE. It will contain all the facts, which you have undergone, and the things which you are experiencing at present, the condition in which you will be placed in future. It will further contain the profit or loss from speculations and races, happiness and misery, when the fortune will be favourable to you, what kinds of progeny you will have, how long you will live, whether you will derive benefit from a particular trade or profession, what kinds of marks are there on your body, on your hands and feets, and what kinds of fruits you will reap from them.

Besides it will contain the aspect of your life beneficial to Men and Women alike.

My language is such that everybody will easily understand it. The cost of the work will be Rs. 5-4 including V. P. charges.

If these statements do not agree with the facts already experienced, we shall pay back the money.

ASTROLOGER PANDIT K. B. SHARMA,
Bombay Out-Fort, Abdul Rahman Street, Opposite Alaibag, Tramway Road.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY GRANTED by me to Mr. HARRY HUGGETT has, this day, been CANCELLED.

A. B. DUNNET,
Proprietor, Dunnett & Co.
Bombay, 31st August, 1903.

THE HINGOLEE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Macmillan Building, next to Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., on Wednesday, the 16th day of September, 1903, at 2 p. m. for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st July, 1903.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th September, 1903, to 15th September, 1903, both days inclusive, during which period the BOOKS will be OPENED for Inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Board,
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
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CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to two P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1903 for the SUPPLY of STONEWARE PIPES and JUNCTIONS required for certain Sewerage Districts of the City.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the estimated contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1903.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

IN order to make room for a very LARGE STOCK of Fresh Goods all in Stock to be SOLD OFF at Greatly Reduced Prices. DRESS MATERIALS: Muslins, Crepons, Serges Silks, Hats, and many other varieties of goods too many to enumerate, to be sold off without restriction. All CUSTOMERS ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED to pay us a visit, and we promise they will not return without many Good Bargains. OUR GREAT SALE commencing TUESDAY, 1st September, 1903. For TWO WEEKS ONLY. Seize this Opportunity while it lasts.

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CORSTORPHAN'S HOTEL,
SIMLA.
ON THE MALL FACING THE SNOWS.
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Manager Hotel Metropole, Simla, 1899 to 1903.

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FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort.

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Bombay, July, 1903.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

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BEST HARNESS MADE TO ORDER.
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CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
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There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

IT IS UNDENIABLE.—You can secure a better selection from a more varied collection of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SILVER, and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE and Small Silver and Gold KNICK-KNACKS at the Establishments of Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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ARIEL CYCLES.—A large Stock on view. Rs. 20). Cash or Hire Purchase System. Punctures, Ans. 4, while you wait. Fresh stock of Carriage Rubber now on show. Sole Agents: THE CORONATION CYCLE & RUBBER GOODS DEPOT, Horaby Road, Bombay.

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LADY TYPIST WANTED. Must provide own Machine, and learn "Up-to-date Shorthand. Educated Lady preferred, with or without previous knowledge. Good and Permanent Position. Rs. 75 commence. Address Box "No 1092S.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, for a Town Mill, an Engineer and Miller combined. None but First Class men need apply. Stone and Roller Mills. Apply, with Copies of Certificate, which will not be returned, to Box "No. 933 A," Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

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THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact, no dream but a stern reality, that MUNEE'S ASTHMA BALSAM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

WE WILL DO that which one could expect the most in India. We have English OVEN, BAKING enamel, and skilled workmen to renovate your Cycles at fare rates.—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

URGENT.—Get your WARM and SILK CLOTHES CLEANED and DYED at the DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co. and THE POPULAR DYEWORK, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kean and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-3-3 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 9 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

DELHI DURBAR ALBUM are now READY FOR SALE, at RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, Each Album contains 100 best selected Photos of most interesting subjects. Inspection respectfully invited at SOBHAG MAHAL, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

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REPAIRS OF Re. 1-3 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper.
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

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Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

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It thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion and assimilation of food.

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THOUSANDS of unsolicited testimonials testifying to its wonderful curative powers can be produced from all quarters.

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NOTES.

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Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Nowera Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR E. H. CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October), Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Moulton City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Remittances on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge to the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 500 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, prov

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,

DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.

1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Jones' Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902 ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000

ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£10,640,000

ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903

PROSPECTUS containing

the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December,
1901..... £ 15,722,696
Revenue for 1901 ..... £ 3,308,103

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more than doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income.....Rs. 2,00,00,000.
Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

The amount payable would be Rs.

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—
Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co,	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON,	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co,	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN,	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER,	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avise.
JAMES HAWKER & Co,	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS,	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL,	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS,	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE,	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS,	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co,	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co,	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT,	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG,	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR,	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE,	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN,	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL,	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER,	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHOART & Co,	Leith.
CHAS, MACKINLAY & Co,	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co,	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co,	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE,	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON,	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP,	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co,	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE,	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIOATE, LONDON.

A, B, C, CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as to Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem Including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. H. PRICE, Re 1, Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	90 3 8	=	— 1/2
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1/2	=	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	107 1/2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66 1/8	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	26 5 8	=	— 1/8
2 months hence	26 1/2	=	— 3/16
Spot in New York	57 5 8	=	— 1/4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25 15	=	unchanged
Berlin	20 37 1/4	=	— 1/4
New York Demand	48 61/8	=	+ 1-8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3	pr ct =	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 7-8	pr ct =	do
6 " " "	3 3-8	pr ct =	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8	pr ct =	do
6) month sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	pr ct =	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 5-8	pr ct =	do
7 day market loans	1 7-8	pr ct =	do

Extra Council Bills allotments on Madras, Rs. 1,40,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Rapeseed—Yellow Guzerat 35s. Sept.-Oct. Sellers.

Rapeseed,—Yellow Cawnpore, 34 1-2s. Sept.-Oct. buyers.

Rapeseed—Brown 35s. Sept.-Oct. Sellers, Tone quiet.

Linseed Bold, 37 5-8s. Sept.-Oct. Sellers, Tone quiet.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed irregular. Surats steady. Manchester firm, Total sales 7,000. Spot 6·80 — 16. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 6,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·09 — 5	5·07 — 6	5·05 — 5	5·49 — 5
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April.**	**April-May.**
5·43 — 4	5·47 — 4	5·46 — 4	5·45 — 4

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	1,000
Do, last year	Nil
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do Continent	Nil
Mid-Uplands	12·75 unchanged.
Futures, month of Dec	10·21 — 22
Do. do. March	10·13 — 26

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 3-8 — 1-8
Futures, month of October	10·99 new positions.
Do. November	10·05 do
Tone at close	Quiet but steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 1st September, 1903:—

Cotton	1,270 bales.
Wheat	8,321 cwts.
Linseed	3,568 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	3,131 "
Gingellyseed	65 "
Poppyseed	709 "
Groundnuts	83 "
Castorseed	622 "
Rice	760 "
Myrabollams	24 "
Cottonseed	6,565 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2,

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.			1s. 4d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s. 4 7-32d.
Do	6 do	do	1s. 4 3-8d
French Francs	3 do	do	170
Marks	3 do	do	138
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight		138 1-2
Shanghai	30 do	do	191
Japan	30 do	do	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet,

Cash	Rs. 99·3
1st Settlement	" 99·0

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 18th June		3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 20th Aug	3 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 27th Aug	3 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd July	4 do.

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone easier. Ready	6 7
Rapeseed.—Tone steadier. Brown Cawnpore ready	Rs. 5 6 6
Yellow Cawnpore	" 5 14 6
Yellow Guzerat	" 5 15 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	6 5
Castorseed.—Tone firm. Ready	22 0

WHEAT.—Tone firm.

Pissi, 91 per cent	Rs. 31-4
Club No. 1 85 per cent	" 30-8
Hard Red	" 24-4

COTTON.—The local Market is easier in sympathy with the Home advices, and the enquiry from Mills, for ready Cotton has somewhat fallen off New Crop is Rs. 2 per candy lower, closing quotations being Rs. 230 for Good Broach and Rs. 177 for Fully Good Bengals, with a moderate business doing.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed:—Irregular. Surats Steady.

Good Bhownuggar	4 12-32
The Manchester Market has been	firm.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	90 3 8 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	66 1-3
Bar Silver	26 5-8

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 3.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY and the Hon. Mr. Justice JACOB.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1251—In person—Jehangir Manecksjee Cursetjee vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—E F Nicholson—Part heard.

1218—Payne and Co—Jenabai vs Currimbhoy Ibrahim and others—Thakordas and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

525-02—F P Pavri—Mahomed Hassam bin Shaik Ahmed Makba vs Mahomed Ibrahim bin Mahomed Ismail Makba—Sorabjee and J and F P Pavri—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

626-02—R P Mehta—Gunpat Gyhoo vs Bhimji Raolhailji alias Amirbux—D D Romer.

455-01—Dasoor J P Piraji Bhiowba vs Luxman Hibaji.

791,01—Tayabji D and Co—Waghji Bachoor and others vs Bai Luximbai widow and others—Mulji and M.

610'02—Smithem B and N—Bai Chatoorbai widow vs Man Mohan Purgotam and others—Tyabji D and Co.

619,02—Hiralal D—Canji Nanji vs Madhowram Mathooradas—Tyabji D and Co.

383,98—Shamrao and M—Vinack Dhondiraj Bhwalker vs Nalotum Anandji—Payne and Co.

72,03—Payne and Co—Parwatibai widow vs Marwadi Bilasirai Customsmal—Wadia and G.

151,03—Payne and Co—Kika Khoosal and another vs Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper—Mulla and M.

423,01—Khunderao S and L—Vasantrao Madhowrao vs Anandrao Gunpatrai and others—Little and Co.

732,01—Smethem B and N—Haji Khanoo Moosa vs Tulakcand Hakamchand—Crawford B and Co.

322,03—Thakordas and Co—Ahamedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Rahimtoola Somjee and others—Wadia and G.

138,02—Mansookhai J and H—Mooljl Jetha vs N C Macleod and others—Thakordas and Co.

99-02—Payne and Co—The Badichi Aniline and Soda Federich vs Tejpal Gcdu and others—Dikshit and D—For postponment.

595,00—Hiralal and D—Sitaram Savalla vs The Hindustan S and W Co Ld—Dikshit and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For an exparte decree.

44,03—D D Romer—Martha and another vs Domingo De Souza and others—Daphtary and F.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

291,03—Matubhoy J and M—Jivraj Sivlaji vs The Norwich Union and others Assurance Society—Craigie L and O

293,03—Matubhoy J and M—Jivraj Singji vs The Phoenix Assurance Co—Crawford L and O.

327,02—Matubhoy J and M—Jivraj Singji vs The Phoenix Assurance Co—Craigie L and O.

328,03—Matubhoy J and M—Jivraj Singji vs The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society—Craigie L and O.

753,02—Smetham B add N—B S A Pereira vs A S Pereira—Edgelow G and W.

117,02—In person—Dayakore'ai widow vs Parwatibai widow and others—In person—For postponment.

53,02—Edgelow G and W—Kalkoroo Manekjee Sethna vs Joshi Shivshanker Gopaljee and another—Payne and Co.

359,01—Mirza and M—Hakimchand Bhoolajee and another vs Kanjee Vithajee and others—Payne and Co.

2,99—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jacob Isao David vs The Collector of Bombay—E F Nicholson—For postponment.

303,02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamshedji Nusser wanji Tata vs Runchordas Girdharedas and others—Pestonjee R and K.

195,02—Smetham B and N—Hajee Khanoo Moosa vs Luckhmising Napoo and others—Bhalshanker K and G.

605-02—Dikshit and D—Govind Ramchundra vs The Bank of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

VON SCHMIDT SECHERAU—August 28, at Kensington, London, W, Edmund von Schmidt Secheran, after a long illness (By cable).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HORN—August 27, at Scoble, Chaparc, C P, the wife of C S Horn, District Engineer, B-N Railway, of a daughter.

JACOB—August 20, at Quetta, the wife of Captain A L Jacob, Indian Army, of a daughter.

SNOWDON—August 29, at Mussoorie, the wife of Lieutenant H S K Snowdon, Royal Artillery, of a son.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—August 27, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, of malarial fever, Norah Gertrude De Jersey, eldest daughter of the late Major H J Thomas, H M's 87th Regt of Fusiliers, aged 16 years.

SHEILS—August 22, at Naini Tal, after a long and painful illness, borne with great fortitude and meekness, Harriett Isabella Bacon Sheils.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 45m. Sun sets, 6h, 14m. High water, 9-46m., 9-34a. Low water, 2-50m., 3-35a.

Fourth Criminal Sessions.

Arrival of Lord and Lady Northcote from Poona, Victoria Terminus, 3-45 p. m.

Byculla Club Dinner to Lord Northcote, 8 p. m.

League Football, Cooperage.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 to-day.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of August was 6,164, the daily average being 199. Among 1,283 new admissions there were Parsees 754, Hindoos 3,462, Mahomedans 1,522, and Christians 426. Forty-five children were vaccinated.

A WIFE ASSAULT:—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bachubai, a Parsee woman, charged her husband Cowasji Jamsetjee with assault: Mr. R. B. Peymaster, pleader, appeared for the complainant: Evidence showed that the parties were not on good terms for about two years. About a month ago the accused took the complainant to his house from her guardian, and both lived together for sometime. On the evening of the 23rd August they had an altercation with each other on some domestic affairs which led to a serious assault by the accused in the complainant. Some neighbours interfered and released the complainant from the accused's grasp. The Magistrate convicted toe accused on the evidence and sentenced him to five weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

KIDNAPPING A HINDU GIRL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Sullivan charged Kashiram Ramdivan, a Purdesbi, with kidnapping a Hindu girl named Narbadu eight months, old. The girl was the daughter of one Bechardas Govindram, and was entrusted to the accused on the 9th August to be taken to her father's house in Gulalwadi. The accused instead of doing so gave the child to a woman named Krishni telling her that the child was his and asked her to bring her up as her own. On missing his child Bechordas made a report to Inspector Sullivan, who arrested the accused and recovered the child from Krishni. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default, to undergo 50 days' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING CHILDREN OF THEIR ORNAMENTS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Hunsraj Khetsey, a Hindu, was charged at the instance of Inspector Wheatley with stealing ornaments of the value of about Rs. 200 from the person of six children. The evidence showed that one Metha Aspal, a Hindu, reported to the Police on the 25th ultimo that his son while playing near his house at Mandvi was enticed away by some body and robbed of ornaments. The police made inquiries and arrested the accused on suspicion on Monday last. The latter then made a statement and pointed out a marwari from whom the police recovered the ornaments stolen by the accused from the person of the complainant's son. Further inquiries showed that the accused had similarly robbed five other children of their ornaments, which were also traced by the police to the possesson of other Marwaris with whom they had been pledged by the accused. The Magistrate convicted the accused on six counts of theft, and sentenced him to an accumulated term of rigorous imprisonment for two years and three months.

BURGLARY AT BYCULLA.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Sullivan charged Rama Bhima and Yesbant Succaram with house-breaking and theft of ornaments of the value of Rs. 193, the property of Mrs. Catherine Blunt residing at the junction of Clarke and Dr Lisle Roads. The evidence showed that during the night of the 7th ultimo the complainant's house was broken into and ornaments carried away from a chest of drawers. A report was made to the police and the accused who had been seen loitering about the place on the previous evening were arrested on suspicion. The second accused after the arrest made a statement and took the police to the Byculla Railway Station and there pointed out a horse box, which on being opened, some articles of small value belonging to the complainant were found. With regard to the rest of the property the accused made no explanations and no trace of it could be obtained by the police. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced them to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabtidas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Jalejar Framji proprietor of a bakery in Modikhana; Ardeshir Eduji, manager at the bakery and Raghu Yesu, a servant with disorderly behaviour in the Gunpat procession on Tuesday. Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended for the accused. It appeared that on the day in question the accused Raghu was some what roughly handled by some Ghatis and Jalejar and Ardeshir went to his assistance. Immediately the assailants botzld and Raghu was arrested by P. C. 1375, H, who was dressed like a boatman. The first two accused not knowing him to be a policeman tried to release Raghu from his custody seeing which other policemen came to his assistance and secured all the three accused. Mr. Velinker said that there was an ill-feeling between the accused Jalejer and a policeman and hence the affair was very much exaggerated than it really was. Taking the circumstances into consideration his worship warned and discharged Raghu, and ordered the first and second accused to pay a fine of Rs. 15 each.

PATHANS ASSAULTED BY SIDIS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Sullivan charged three Sidis, Rahia Musa, Musa Hasan, and Sagar Juma, with causing grievous hurt to Abdulla Bashir and Barhanudin Jelaludin, Pathans. Evidence showed that on the 23rd August some Sidis were fighting among themselves in Sidhipada, Khoja Street, Null Bazar. Some policemen tried to arrest them, but they were too strong for them and the Pathans volunteered their assistance in arresting the rowdy Sidis. Upon this the Sidis ran away in a lane. A short time after this they emerged from the lane, ran up to the Pathans, and belaboured them very seriously by means of sticks. The police ran up to the rescue and the accused were arrested. The injured Pathans were removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. It was urged on behalf of the accused that the Pathans, had assaulted the Sidis and the latter had acted only in self-defence. The Magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced the first to two years' rigorous imprisonment, the second to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and the third to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment. He also ordered each of them to pay a fine of Rs 50 or in default to undergo a further term of six months, rigorous imprisonment. The accused were also bound over in a sum of Rs 100 each to keep the peace for two years. The fine if recovered was ordered to be paid to the complainants as compensation.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywher. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, presided at a sitting of the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday.

THE MUSCAT MURDER.

Lalkhan walad Allikhan, a Mahomedan of Muscat, was charged with having on the 15th July last, at Muscat, committed murder by causing the death of his wife Noorbai, with having at Muscat, on the same date, attempted to commit murder by wounding one Abdool Wahed Khoosbbash with a knife; and with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Abdool Wahed with an instrument for cutting. The Hon. Mr. Scott, with Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown and Mr. Jinnah for the defence. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. D. M. Inglis, foreman,

Mr. J. L. Ruxton	Mr. K. K. Kapadia
Mr. Jehangir M. Dalal	Mr. H. L. Richardson
Mr. B. F. Tuxford	Mr. H. G. Hyde
Mr. R. M. Wadia	Mr. J. E. Ezra

Mr. Scott, in addressing the jury, said all the acts with which the prisoner was charged took place at Muscat in the Persian Gulf on the 15th July last. It appeared that the prisoner came to Muscat and took service as a cook to Abdul Wahed, a clerk in the Custom House. He brought with him a woman named Noorbai, who afterwards turned out to be his wife. Frequent quarrels took place between them, and a divorce was contemplated, but the proposal failed. In June last, he took service under Mr. Remedios, who lived in the same house as Abdul Wahed, but he continued to work for the latter also. Remedios and Abdul Wahed were afterwards employed in the office of Messrs. Powell and Co., agents to the British India Steam Navigation Company. In the afternoon of the 15th July last, Remedios got certain information, in consequence of which he and Abdul Wahed went to their house. While Remedios was near his wife in the compound, Abdul Wahed went up to his room by a ladder, when he found the door closed from inside. Soon after, the accused came out of the room with a knife in his hand, with which he struck him several blows as he fell. Soldiers came to the house, and the accused was arrested. People, on going into the room of Abdul Wahed, saw Noorbai lying on the floor with her bowels protruding. She uttered a few words and then expired.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Abdul Wahed, examined by Mr. Scott, said he was at first employed as a clerk in the Custom House at Muscat, but was afterwards in the employ of Messrs. Powell and Co., agents to the B. I. S. N. Company, at Muscat. The accused entered his service as a cook in April 1902, and lived in his house with a woman named Noorbai. In June or July the accused left his service, and after some time re-entered his service, bringing Noorbai with him. Both lived in his house. They had frequent quarrels, and complaints were made before Major Cox, his Majesty's Consul at Muscat. On the 1st July last, the accused left the witness's employ and was employed by Remedios; and witness had to take his meals at a friend's. On the 15th July in consequence of information received about 3 p. m. witness and Remedios went to their house. Witness, on going to his room, found the door closed from inside; he knocked, but it was not opened. Suddenly accused came out of the room, and stabbed witness in the left breast from behind, as he was going down the ladder. Witness fell, and the accused stabbed him again with the knife he had in his hand. When witness fell a second time and was trying to run up into his room, the accused prevented him from doing so. Accused then ran away. Subsequently they were both placed before the British Consul. Witness suffered from his wounds for many days and was unable to attend to his work.

In cross-examination by Mr. Jinnah, witness said he was not on terms of improper intimacy with Noorbai. It was not true that, on the 15th July, the accused was an eye-witness of his misconduct with Noorbai.

Ahmed bin Fateh Mahomed, a barber of Muscat, said that at noon on the 15th July last, the accused came to his shop with a knife in order to get it sharpened. Witness said he had no time to spare then, but would sharpen the knife later on. After some conversation with accused witness sharpened the knife, and the accused took it away with him.

Further evidence showed that there was a wound in the accused's throat, most probably self-inflicted, for which he had to be treated.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Scott, in summing up the evidence, submitted that it was perfectly conclusive except the statement made by the accused before the British Consul, which was inconsistent in certain portions. The statement that accused was an eye-witness of his wife's misconduct was incredible, because the evidence of independent witnesses showed that, on the afternoon of the 15th July both Remedios and Abdul Wahed were in their office and that they hastened to their house by different routes. The accused must have intended to murder Abdul Wahed, because at noon on the 15th July he went to the barber's shop and got his knife sharpened with the object of committing the crime. Mr. Scott submitted the evidence would justify the jury in finding the accused guilty both of the murder of Noorbai and of the attempted murder of Abdul Wahed.

Mr. Jinnah in addressing the jury for the defence reviewed the circumstances which in the belief of the accused tended to impeach his wife's fidelity and to point to Abdul Wahed as the author of his domestic infidelity. The learned counsel submitted that the improper conduct of Abdul Wahed must have been rankling in the accused's mind and that he must have been something on the 15th July either on the part of his wife or Abdul Wahed, or both, which suddenly inflamed his passion and made him lose his self-control. Counsel submitted that that was grave and sudden provocation; and that the only offence of which the jury could convict the accused was culpable homicide not amounting to murder. It was most probable that a struggle took place between the accused and Abdul Wahed, the afternoon in questions, and that the accused lost all self-control, and hit his wife in the midst of the struggle. His lordship, in summing up the case explained the law relating to murder and to culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Having next explained the law relating to voluntarily causing grievous hurt, his lordship briefly recapitulated the chief facts of the case, referring closely to the term on which the accused and Noorbai lived at Muscat as man and wife. Coming to the occurrences of to 15th July, his lordship referred to the evidence bearing directly on the charge of murder. They had the dying declaration of Noorbai that the injuries upon her were inflicted by her husband, with a knife, and they had the statement of the Beloochee, who said that he saw the prisoner throwing the knife in a particular direction where he found it out some days after the alleged murder on a reward being offered for the finding of it. Then they had the evidence of the barber who had sharpened the knife at noon on the day of the crime.

His lordship having closed his summing-up at 6 25 p.m. the jury retired for consultation. On returning into court at 7 p.m. the foreman stated the jury was divided by five against four.

The Chief Justice told the jury to retire again and try to come to a verdict, which would be practicable—that is a verdict of six and three.

On coming again into court at 7 15 p m the foreman said they stood in the same position as before.

His lordship said he could only discharge the jury and order a new trial

The Advocate-General said that was the only course to adopt

The jury were discharged, and a new trial was ordered

The court adjourned at 7 25 p m

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 2ND SEPT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen over nearly the whole country, the fall having been brisk at Hoshanabad, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Ajmer, Jaipur, Jhansi, Agra, Delhi, Sirsa, Lahore and Karachi. The barometer is below normal generally everywhere, the deficiency being greater over the United and Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, Khandesh and a portion of Gujarat.

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab and United Provinces and at Karwar and Cochin and south-westerly or north-westerly elsewhere The force has been fresh to strong in Cutch and at Karachi, Veraval, Neemuch and Aurangabad.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are: maximum 5° to 7° in defect in Berar and at Sholapur, Nagpur, Khandwa, Jubulpore and Ahmedabad and 6° in excess at Sirsa. The maximum varied from 112° at Jacobadad to 80° at Belgaum and the minimum from 82° at Lahore to 66° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky continues more or less cloudy in all districts. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain has fallen in many places, the chief amounts recorded being 4.15" at Hoshangabad and 1.08" at Khandwa.

Whether is in an unsettled condition over the greater part of the country lying to the north of Latitude 20° and to the east of Longitude 72°. Showery weather will continue in the Bombay Presidency and also in the disturbed area.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kenmore, 2,411 tons, Captain J Milne, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Mazagon, 3,279 tons Captain W H S Hall, sailed yesterday for Yokohama, &c., with a general cargo,

THE Anchor Line steamer Britannia, 1,969 tons, Captain J Blakie, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo, and Mr Alexis as a passenger.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Bundesrath, 1,319 tons, Captain T Ahrens, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr D Haliday, Mrs and Miss Castello, 6 natives and 225 deck.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Gisela, 2,540 tons, Captain A Calabrese, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste 12th August via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Bureher, Mr and Mrs Gattiman, Mr P R Vacha and 16 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain H W Bamber, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut H J Cotton, Sisters Eunine and Leopoldine, Mr F H Mcfarne, Mrs Taville, E E Oxford, Lieut H E Thomas and 100 deck.

THE Master Attendant sends us the following telegram which he received yesterday from Colombo:—"Light ship south end in breakwater foundered will be replaced soon as possible."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. |

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DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

COSTUME MATERIALS

WORSTEDS Rs.2-8 to Rs. 3-8, 54″.

CASHMERES, 54″, Rs. 2-4 in 60 SHADES.

REAL NAVY SERGES FOR YACHTING OR THE TRIP HOME

Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 3, 54″.

OUR NEW STRIPED WORSTEDS

Six Patterns, blue or black with white line, also made in the Newest Shades

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Send for free Samples. We can make up if desired, and many Gentlemen purchase from us for the Voyage and for English Wear. We also obtain many Orders from England by each Mail, thus proving that Customers realise by the best of all tests, experience that our Cloths are better valu than they secure at Home.

BUT IT IS BETTER

to see this before sailing and purchase before you go.

We can send Cloths to your English Friends if desired and we are constantly asked to do so.

NOTICE.

IF this should meet the eye of WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the son of ARTHUR and HARRIET LAWRENCE, firework maker, Liverpool, who sailed from Liverpool some 50 years ago, SISTER LUCY would be thankful to receive any news.

She heard rumours that he had married a Black Lady and built the "Bombay Theatre," she also heard that he died some 15 years ago, but no proof of it to hand. Apply Box "No. 395 A.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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HENRY'S No. 1	Do.	4½ ,,	1 14
THOMSON'S Prime, with straw	6	,,	2 0
DAWSON'S Prime	Do,	,, 5 ,,	1 12
NOBLE'S Masters, without	,,	4½ ,,	1 6
ROGER'S No, 1 with	,,	4 ,,	1 4
FIVE Minutes, without	,,	3 ,,	1 2

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THE
FIRST PUPIL
TO COMPLETE THE FULL COURSE OF 21 LESSONS IS

MR. K. BAMANJI SORABJI (Pupil No, 13003), who writes 125 words a minute, with only 25 days' lessons. This Pupil enrolled on the 5th of August and completed on the 30th August, and at the close of the 6 WEEKS' study will be a Shorthand Expert. Other Pupils are equally well promising, and over 100 are now writing 60 to 100 words a minute. Facts are very hard to get over, and there is no good reason why Pitmanites should be so jealous and run the "Up-to-date Shorthand" down.

We have very many pupils, who have learned Pitman and had to give it up. It's an old out-of-date system, invented 63 years ago. If any person should run down the "Up-to-date Shorthand" ask:—Now I what do you know, and how much do you know, and, are you acquainted with even the first lesson, and the answer will be no; but I've heard. Then ask who from and so on.

We like to meet such sceptics, but they never face the music and only do it behind our backs. One youth, well dressed, came to the studio, and said Mr. so and so had recommended him to enroll himself. He wished to do so and there and then signed the usual guarantee form. When his lesson book had been entered up and a receipt given, he apologised and said: Oh I'm sorry, but I haven't got any money on me. However, we trusted him when he promised to bring in the money the following day. He came two days afterwards, and threw down the lesson book, saying my Father says I mustn't learn it, as I'm going to Zanzibar shortly. The worse has to be told; this youth told several that our system was this bad and that bad, and, proudly remarked in confidence to one—"but I copied all there was in the book before I returned it." This youth a name may be had on application, and if he does not pay us the Rs. 110 within a week, we will see what the Law has to say about it.

Now for something pleasant to take the nasty taste out of one's mouth:—

POSTAL PUPILS are doing well, some from the High Courts, Low Courts, Police Courts, and the courtly homes of Indians.

This is what some write:—
"The 'Up-to-date Shorthand' is just the thing for a busy man. I make notes, write to a fellow pupil, and can do 60 words a minute, and only been a pupil 3 weeks."

Another writes:—
"I am so pleased I took up the study. It is a charming pastime if nothing else. I write 40 words a minute so soon and can read it like print." (2 weeks pupil.)

And another:—
"Its simplicity is marvellous, most interesting, and well worth learning, and quite easily mastered.

The studio pupils come in and out like bees, have a 10 minutes examination and lesson, and off they go again as merry as larks.

OUR ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS OFTEN ASKED ON THE
"UP-TO-DATE
SHORTHAND"

Can it be learned as well by post as at your Studio?	YES.
Can a person of ordinary intellect master it in six weeks?	YES.
The full course to completion and fast writing in six weeks?	YES.
Do you examine us on each lesson? Personally or by post?	YES,
Is it easy to learn and to read?	YES.
Is it accepted by Government Offices the world over?	YES.
Do you give us Certificate of Competency on completion?	YES.
Do you supply a lesson book to each pupil and show the date each lesson is given?	YES,
Then this is proof of the pupils progress; and before receiving the 12th lesson I must write 120 words a minute	YES.
Shall I be competent to write a shorthand letter and make notes?	YES.
At the third lesson within one week?	YES,
Have any pupils in India done this yet?	YES.
Is your Studio open from eight o'clock a.m. till eight at night?	YES.
And on Sundays from 11 to 3?	YES.
Does it only take ten minutes for a lesson?	YES.

The terms throughout India are:—Rs. 110; the same as charged the world over viz.: Rs. 10 for the 1st lesson, and Rs 5 for each lesson up to the 21st to completion, or Rs. 75 if paid in advance for the full course, no other payments to make, no books to buy.

Special terms are given to those who are diligent and deserving and really cannot find the fees above stated, we will on receipt of a letter to that effect from a Minister of Religion, a Justice of the Peace, or an employer enroll a pupil for 11 lessons only, viz., to a speed of 120 words a minute payable Rs. 5 on the 1st lesson and Rs. 1, each lesson to follow to the 11th lesson. We will not commence the reporting instructions (commencing at the 12th lesson—without the balance of the full fee of Rs. 110). It will only be a waste of time to write asking better terms. Such letters will not be answered.

Cheques orders, &c., should be crossed The Mercantile Bank of India, Ld., payable to WARWICK PEELE and addressed—

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1903.

INDIA AND SOUTH AFRICA'S GARRISON.

IF at any time the British Colonies require the help of men, arms, and munitions of war India will be glad to furnish it. It was not only willing but anxious to have a hand in the Boer War, and felt disappointed at not being permitted more than it was. There is not a fighting man in the country, European or native, who did not feel it "hard lines" he could find no reason for claiming to be sent. The civil population would gladly have seen their brothers afforded an opportunity for distinction. But when it comes to contributing hard-earned coin towards the maintenance of the garrisons those colonies require for their own protection they refuse point-blank. Not one solitary voice throughout the country has been raised in advocacy of Mr. Brodrick's proposal. Even the skilful attempt which Lord George Hamilton made during the Budget debate to put the matter in the most favourable light fails to persuade us that we were wrong in leading the outcry. The Secretary of State asks us to believe that we are wrong in supposing that an attempt had been made by the Imperial Government to compel India to pay something that should fall upon Imperial revenues alone. Unfortunately for his purpose Lord George Hamilton had, only a few moments earlier, been discussing military expenditure in India, and had succeeded in showing that it had gone up by two millions sterling per annum—and that, by the way, without any remarkable increase in efficiency. Government, on what ground we cannot imagine, suddenly came to the conclusion that our garrison is not strong enough. India never said so. She never asked for more or made the slightest suggestion that she would like more. The Secretary of State should have known that a gift thrust upon one is seldom appreciated.

Lord George Hamilton frankly told the House what led him to favour the scheme. It was the advance of Russia. Russia had been steadily consolidating her power and strength in Central Asia in recent years. And, although he believed in the dictum of Lord Beaconsfield that Asia was big enough to satisfy the aspirations of both Russia and Central Asia, and did not look with any special jealousy or apprehension on the advance of Russia, yet he could not ignore the "undoubted fact that Russia was increasing her strength there, and that she had, year by year, a greater power of mobilising troops and of obtaining troops so mobilised." That is true; so is it that in certain eventualities it will be absolutely necessary to send large reinforcements to India in addition to the existing strength of the garrison here. But, asked Lord George, were they—meaning the Government—prepared, if these reinforcements were necessary to guarantee their safe transport from England to India? The Board of Admiralty, and every naval man that he had come in contact with, were unanimous in the opinion that there might be combinations or difficulties which would prevent them from guaranteeing the transport of the necessary troops to India from England. He does not appear to have asked the Board of Admiralty or every naval man he has come across whether they could guarantee the transport of an equal number of troops from England to South Africa or when others are taken from South Africa to India. Yet those combinations and difficulties float just as easily on waters south of the Mediterranean as they do north of it. As a matter of fact the Board of Admiralty has not undertaken the conveyance of troops for years, and if it feels it cannot when the "certain eventualities arise" let it leave the matter to the Indian Marine. If it cannot escort the transports to India from England, no more can it from England to South Africa or from South Africa to India. Never was an argument more full of holes.

It was certainly very generous of Lord George Hamilton to sacrifice himself on the altar of friendship, and to let it be understood that he, not Mr. Brodrick, was responsible for this ghastly proposal. By the time Russia can push troops across the Afghan frontier the German Railway will be able to carry us ours to Muscat, and from Muscat to Kandahar via Karachi is but a little way. So neither statesmen need fear on our account, nor need let any feeling as regards incompetence at the Admiralty perturb him in the slightest degree. It is, however, distinctly humiliating to find responsible members of the Government at home with such a small opinion of India and its administrators, as to suppose they would agree to such an insultingly absurd proposition. No doubt Lord Curzon was anxious for an extension of his term of office as Viceroy, the post precisely fitting in with the character of the man; but it was an unpardonable affront to imagine he would pay the price demanded, which was this: to saddle the people Lord Curzon knows to be utterly impoverished with half a million sterling for all time. Once it had been imposed it would have remained an increasing burden on the country, which, as a matter of fact, has not returned to that condition of prosperity which his Excellency's optimistic speeches led his colleagues to suppose. We do not know, definitely, the opinions of Lord Kitchener on the subject. Lord Kitchener can only express an opinion from a military point of view. A commander does not mind where his men come from, nor who pays for them, so long as they come and are of the right sort. But we imagine that he is already sufficiently acquainted with the country to have concluded that troops for India must be trained and acclimatised in India, and that men from South Africa would be of no more use than those fresh from the depots. If England wishes for more, for bear-baiting purposes in the Gulf or Afghanistan, let her send them here by all means. We have room for any number and excellent exercise ground. But let her pay for them herself. And if South Africa wants troops in case of emergency, or China, we can despatch them from Bombay very much more quickly than is possible from England, either to China or to South Africa, and more quickly than South Africa could hope to send them to us.

CONSULS IN PERSIA. SOME of the successes which Russia has achieved in Persia are no doubt due to the inadequacy of the British Consular service in that country. Lord Curzon and many others beside him have pointed out the need for British representatives at important points in Persia and for the appointment of a body of men thoroughly qualified to fill the Consular posts. Five years ago a detailed scheme for the increase of British Consulates in the Shah's dominions was submitted to the Foreign Office, and it has been recently decided to add to the existing posts by the establishment of Consulates at Shiraz, Ahwaz, and Kuwanshah. In the view of a well informed correspondent who writes in a home contemporary this decision, though satisfactory as far as it goes, falls short of the necessities of the case. It is a serious omission that no mention is made of a post to be established at Yezd. The creation of Consular posts is, however, a much easier matter than the finding of the men having the necessary qualifications to fill them. In regard to Persia those qualifications are of a very special nature, and the writer quoted thinks that the right men can be obtained only by the establishment of a consular service analogous to those of the Levant and China. The Foreign Office appears to be weighing the merits of an independent service as compared with a system by which the Persian appointments would be open to the members of the Levant service. Cogent reasons are, however, given by the correspondent in favour of making the Persian service entirely distinct. Apart from a general knowledge of international law and of Moslem history and a good grounding in literary Arabic, he says, there can be no common curriculum of studies suitable for a consular career in the Levant and in Persia. After the grounding in Arabic, which renders the acquisition of Persian or Turkish comparatively easy, the linguistic necessities of both services are widely different. Moreover, it is pointed out that an acquaintance with the Ottoman Civil Code would be of no assistance in dealing with the subtleties of Shiite law. In the absence of any national institutions in England for the study of Oriental languages akin to those in France, Germany, Italy, Austria, and Russia, it is suggested that candidates for the Persian service might study Arabic, international law, and Mahomedan history at Oxford or Cambridge, and afterwards be appointed as student interpreters to the various Consulates. For reasons which find their support in the peculiar characteristics of the Persian race the appointment of Anglo-Indian officials to these posts is not recommended. In the interests of British commerce and prestige the subject of consular representation in Persia is so important that it is to be hoped the Foreign Office will deal with it wisely.

THE NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE. A BLUE Book has just been issued at home in respect of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve created by the New Naval Forces Act. The official regulations of this force are such as will make it a valuable unit of defence. The conditions will necessarily be more onerous than those surrounding the services of the land volunteer forces, but there is little doubt that the idea of service on the sea will prove attractive. The members of the force will be called upon to serve under the direction of the Admiralty either afloat or ashore, and technically it will be competent for the Admiralty to use them wherever necessity may arise. As a matter of fact, however, there will be an understanding that the services of the force will be confined as far as possible to home waters and the Mediterranean. Apparently when called out they will be subjected to practically the same conditions as the ordinary seaman, and will be entirely under the direction and command of the ship or force to which they may be attached. The uniform of the Naval Volunteers will be exactly the same as that of the Royal Navy, with the exception of a slight alteration in the gold braid of the coat, and the Blue Book also states that the kit for petty officers will be provided by the Admiralty. Of course the most interesting feature of the new force is its training. This will include drill for guns and rifles used in the Royal Navy "with such firing practice as may be found practicable." This latter provision does not appear to be particularly promising, and it is sincerely to be hoped, if the idea is intended to be carried out efficiently, that the Naval Volunteers will at least be given as much opportunity in the way of training as is accorded to the land auxiliary forces. Company drill, seamship, and all the technical details of the able-bodied seaman's craft are to be taught to the men, and the Admiralty desire that among the leading men there should be as many as possible qualified by their trade to act as telegraphists electricians, armourers, or artisans. Establishment expenses will be granted at the rate of £4 per annum for each company of 100 men. This not too liberal allowance, however, will be supplemented by various capitation grants which should be a sufficient stimulus to the members of the force to put themselves in a state of efficiency. It is to be hoped that when the scheme is once put into operation it will be carried through energetically in order that the force may be something more than a name. The administration of the force is to be dealt with by a central committee in London, consisting of representatives of local centres and other gentlemen selected by the Admiralty.

POTATO DISEASES OF INDIA. A RECENT number of the "Agricultural Ledger" contains some highly interesting information regarding the occurrence of various diseases of potatoes in the country. The native cultivator who, as is his way, puts down every untoward circumstance that affects his crop to a deficiency or an excess of rainfall, while Europeans, who may happen to be brought into touch with potato-cultivation, ascribe all failings to the agricultural shortcomings of the raiyat. No doubt the climate and the methods of the cultivator have something to do with the state of affairs, but we think it can be shown that the use of tainted seed year after year, and the consequent prevalence of disease almost universally throughout the country, is a far more important factor. Again even when specific disease is recognised to exist and is not compounded with unfavourable climatic conditions the cultivator admits his helplessness and wrongly believes in the futility of precautionary measures. The cultivator, however, is not slow in adopting practices which will result in an improved crop. Once show him that he can diminish his losses from disease by a certain practice or by the growth of a particular variety, and he eagerly awaits himself of the information. In Poona the produce of the newly imported seed on the Government Farms, which at first resisted the blight prevalent in that neighbourhood, was rapidly bought up at prices far exceeding that which any other seed would fetch. Therefore, that in many places disease is allowed to prevail unchecked, without the slightest effort to control it or to mitigate its effects, must be due more to ignorance of the means than to a want of appreciation of the necessity. But it so happens that experience gained in many countries has proved the potato to be one of the crops that most repays the treatment of its diseases.

"WESTRUMIT." LAYING the road-dust by means of petroleum has been experimented on with more or less success for several years past. The extension of the trial was limited only because of its expense in places too far from petroleum districts, or in those which had to pay too high a duty on the imported oil. A more recent invention, the patent for which is in the possession of a German Company, does the work, according to the "Handels-Museum" much more cheaply. Although vegetable, animal, and mineral oils will not mix with water under ordinary circumstances, this invention does blend petroleum and water until the mixture, "Westrumit" can be spread by means of an ordinary watering cart over the road surface, which is previously carefully levelled and prepared. In streets where there is much traffic a five per cent mixture of the oil is applied again, and then a little later repeated in a little stronger proportion in order to soak the ground well with petroleum. A further application of this oil and water can be used according to the nature of the road or the amount of traffic over it. For Asphalt one watering with one to two per cent of petroleum suffices to lay the dust for a day. If more oil is used it injures the asphalt. The controller of the roads in Frankfurt has applied "Westrumit" on a large section of the streets of that town, and he considers it has succeeded admirably. In the Gordon Bennett Motor Race in Ireland "Westrumit" was utilised with good effect to lay the dust on the racing track.

THE Bishop of Bombay is shortly to vacate his appointment having accepted one in England.

The Government of Bombay have issued an important resolution on the subject of financial assistance to Local Boards and Municipalities for purposes of primary education. With effect from the 1st instant the limit of government aid is raised from one third to one half of the total expenditure on primary education. This entails an additional expenditure on the Provincial revenues of over four and a half lakhs of rupees.

IT is reported that the Mullah Said Akbar, who has been engaged in a feud with the Fakir of Maimana, is anxious to proceed to Kabul with a representative Jirgah of Afridis.

THE Catholic school at Anuradhapura, Ceylon, riots recently occurred, was completely burnt down where on August 26. The culprit is unknown.

WE understand that the Punjab Hill Station Servants Bill, which the Local Government recently put forward by way of grappling with an ever-growing difficulty, especially in Simla, has been rejected by a higher authority and is now dropped.

A CRIMINAL Session of the Punjab Chief Court is to be held shortly for the purpose of trying a soldier of the 1st Wiltshires at Rawalpindi, who is charged with stealing Government arms belonging to his regiment and attempting to sell them to natives at Peshawar.

MAJOR-GENERAL BERESFORD-LOVETT'S scheme for drawing the water-supply of Simla from the River Satlej and utilising the water-power of the Nuti Khud tributary for an electrical installation has passed the Lieutenant-Governor, and is now before the Viceroy.

LORD SALISBURY, the London correspondent of the "Manchester Dispatch" says, occupied the leisure afforded by his retirement in writing what, it is said, will prove to be an important contribution to the literature of chemical and electrical science.

"A FRIEND of Lord Curzon" sends to an afternoon paper reminiscences illustrating the Viceroy's "indefatigable industry," a quality, as the writer suggests, which has been characteristic of his whole life:—He was considerably my junior, but I saw much of him during his last two years at Oxford. His failure to secure a "First in Greats" was a bitter disappointment to him, and he went almost at once on a tour through Egypt to Damascus and Baalbec. I was one day surprised to get a letter from him addressed from somewhere on the Nile, enclosing the earlier pages of an essay he was engaged in writing for "the Lothian Prize." They were inscribed on the most irregular scraps of paper, and had been penned or pencilled on "dahabiyehs" on the Nile, in camping-out tents, and on camel back, and they were followed by the remainder, of an equally patchwork description. He asked me to verify a few quotations, giving all the references, and so have it copied or printed (I forget which) and sent in under the customary motto. George Curzon—as he then was—swore me to secrecy, as he did not want it to be known that he had competed and failed, as he expected to do. As a matter of fact, he won the prize. The subject was "Justinian" and I asked him afterwards how he managed to put his essay together under such unfavourable conditions. He told me that he had spent a month at the British Museum making notes, and had taken out with him a small portable library. Few University prizes, I imagine have been won in such circumstances.

EXMOOR STAG-HUNTING.

AN IDEAL SPORT.

STAG-HUNTING, on and around the treeless Forest of Exmoor is perhap the most ideal form of sport with horn and hound extant in Britain. The deer are wild; the country is largely uncultivated. In the chase all the minutiæ of woodcraft and venery are observed. The followers of the Devon and Somerset Staghounds are recruited from far and near: for besides zealous native sportsmen and sportswomen, hundreds of riders are gathered from all parts of the world. In quaint farm-houses, hidden in secluded coombes, in comfortable hotels, anywhere between the Severn Sea and the Taw and Torridge, between Ilfracombe and the North Devon Railway, in lonely hunting boxes scattered over the wide-spreading moors of the two sister counties, they are quartered for the two stag-hunting months.

Stag hunting presents two major aspects; but the bright side outshines the dark. The country is peculiarly liable to rain, as is evidenced not merely by the ever-tinkling rills and the greenery that adorns the hedge-banks and hollows, but by the slimy patches that arrest the eye (and sometimes the horse and the person) of the rider on the Forest. It is officially laid down, by the by that there are no bogs on Exmoor only "wet places." Hunting, too, is not infrequently let and hindered by log: and after rains the irriguous moor rides squashy in the extreme. To cross "the Chains" and the region of the sources of the twin Exe and Barle, in these circumstances, is comparable with traversing a paddy field, or urging a horse over an irregular expanse freely studded with ditches concealed in verdure. And hard riders from the Shires deplore the absence of fences; while to quote the late Mr. Tattersall, the slopes of Dunkery, wherever the hunt is wont to sweep at speed, are little better than a graveyard richly supplied with tombstones. The work is often long and arduous, and the brief Exmoor summer is usually intensely hot.

During the past lustrum, says a writer in the 'St. James" a noteworthy change has occurred in the habits of the deer, which reverting to ancient custom, have taken to lie out on the forest much more than they had done for many years previously. Somewhere about the season of 1895 they ran to Mr. Snow's vast cervine haven, yclept the Deer Park (a heathery slope of black gamey moorland), and Badgeworthy, from Cloutsham and the Horner coverts, as in days of yore. Thus, there is a prospect of a far larger proportion of moorland gallops—of the ardently desired Forest runs—than were vouchsafed during the decade preceding the inauguration of the happy reign of Mr. Saunders.

As ever, the deer, when roused, make certain points, as a rule. All experienced followers of the Devon and Somerset Staghounds (as also of the three neighbouring packs comparatively recently established) will call to mind how frequently one rides over the same line, from this covert to those woodlands, via such-and-such hills, coombes, waters, and plateaux. Who does not unpalatably ruminate memories of reiterated runs from Haddon to the Exe, up to Chilly Bridge, over Court Down, across Winsford Hill to the Barle, down the water to the bridge just above Dulverton, and back over Court Down again to the endless woodlands of Haddon and Skilgate? From a mere riding point of view, nothing could be more undesirable than one of these Dulverton, Hele Bridge, Barlynch, Barons Down, Lousy Gate affairs.

WEST COUNTRY COVERTS.

As a rule, the deer make certain points we say. In the Records of the North Devon Staghounds, 1812-1813 (published privately by Lord Fortescue some twenty years ago) it is written—"The run of the deer is generally the same—that is from particular coverts they make for particular countries as for instance a stag found in South Radworthy Wood (North Molton) is certain to go over Fildon Ridge to Sheardown to Hawkridge and Dulverton. If he goes off from Radworthy by Barcombe, Twitchen, and Molland he is for Knowstone Wood. From Buttery he rarely goes to Dulverton generally to Braton, or into Molland Wood to Castle Hill Park. If found in Sherracombe Brake or Span Wood the chances are that he will go over the moor with the glorious uncertainty whether to Dulverton Horner, Lynmouth, Ilfracombe, or Braton.

Some of the foreigoing coverts are unknown to most modern "up country" stag-hunters. But they are all household words to the west-country sportman, who visits them in winter with the Exmoor, the Dulverton, and the Eggesford foxhounds, to say nothing of the South Molton and other packs of harriers. Save for the last mentioned route—which is practically the familiar one of Yard Down to Porlock, or vice versa, Culbone or Horner coverts to the Bray, but for the unusual divergence of Ilfracombe—none of the lines referred to are now followed by the deer and the hunt. But hereby is evinced the gratifying reasonableness of the postulate that the deer, having taken to lie out on the Forest, may be expected to make such time-honoured points as will conduce to runs over and across the moors—straight runs "out over," romantic and desirable from the standpoint of the large section of sportsmen and sportswomen who "hunt to ride."

Cloutsham Ball—the scene of the opening meet—is rich in association and suggestion. It is a hallowed spot—the Mecca of staghunters. Posted there, high above the woodlands of Horner and Sweetworthy, watching and awaiting the result of the oftimes tedious process of tufting, one not only recalls many a noble run ensuing therefrom, but the whole history of cervine sport with hound and horn comes thronging upon the mind. In fancy we recall those early days of Elizabeth's time, when the red deer were hunted with such pomp and pride of circumstance and fanfaronade; though we fail not to hug ourselves vainglorously with the thought that the chase of 300 years ago and more was "precious slow," with stouter and less fleet horses and heavy lumbering, sonorous hounds of the Southern, or Talbot, variety. Ah, well; the stage-hunters contemporaneous with Drake and Raleigh and Hugh Pollard, ranger of Exmoor and first Master of the Staghounds were possibly almost as genuine and keen and determined sportsmen as we are.

The popularity of stage-hunting in North Devon and West Somerset as regards "up-country" folk is of comparatively recent growth. Forty years ago, there were very few subcribers to the hounds, and the handful of visitors who went down were enabled to get their hunting cheaply. Now grand stables have been built, unfinished hotels have been completed, and bad-paying ones have become flourishing undertakings; whilst hotel and lodging expenses, no longer on the erstwhile modest scale, are equal to those in any fashionable watering-place during August. Lonely, out-of-the-way farmhouses have become desirable dwellings, and hunting-boxes have come into being in the midst of moorland wilderness, or on heights above the sea. What with the sea and the moors, what with fishing and hunting, deer land has become the mode. Looked upon somewhat askance by old-fashioned local magnates, the invaders support the hounds and spend much money in the district. Stag-hunting is the remunerative harvest of a wide tract of North Devon and West-Somerset.

THE END OF THE CHASE.

A forest run, when it does come off (rarely early in August) is an experience to ruminate over for long afterwards. It is a furious gallop, demanding blood beneath us, in the open, of from forty minutes' to two hours' duration, a six to fourteen miles' point in pursuit of a noble quarry (which, but for stag-hunting, would long ere this have become virtually extinct), and full of the ecstasy of motion, the fever of the chase. That closing scene, too, is, and has been, a splendid subject for the painted. Bearing his sharp, pointed antlers warily, the hunted stag stands at bay. With his haunches to a boulder in mid-stream, and standing in water up to his houghs, the hounds swimming and baying about him, he bids defiance to his foes. A little band standing beside panting steeds—possibly a score remaining out of a field of 500—is congregated expectant. The huntsman's knife swiftly does its works. The "slots" are cut off for trophies, and the head to adorn the Master's collection. The clamorous hounds are blooded. The mort is wound upon the horn; the loud, triumphant "Who-whoop!" reverberates about the rocky coombe. We are in at the death of a warrantable stag. It is glorious!

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MACEDONIAN RISING.

REVOLT STILL SPREADING.

THE INSURGENT LOSSES.

REPRESENTATIONS BY RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

PRINCE FERDINAND AND THE BULGARS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

Insurrection was proclaimed yesterday in various fresh districts of Macedonia adjoining the Bulgarian frontier.

The Turkish official estimates put down 1,500 Bulgarians as having been killed in the recent fighting at Smilevo, Neveska, and Klissara.

Russia and Germany have urged the Sultan to adopt more energetic measures, but the Sultan persists in directing the operations in Macedonia from his palace.

Prince Ferdinand has stopped at Euxinograd near Varna where he is expected to remain some time.

The Bulgarian Premier has gone there to confer with the Prince.

THE BEYROUT TROUBLE.

STATES INSISTENT.

FIVE ARRESTS MADE

Five arrests have been made at Beyrout in connection with the attempt made on the American Vice-Consul's life.

The American Minister refuses to accept the excuse that it was merely a casual shot fired during some wedding celebrations, and is pressing for a settlement of various outstanding disputes which the despatch of the American Squadron is expected to accelerate.

THE AMERICA CUP.

RACE POSTPONED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

The America Cup Race has been postponed until to morrow there being no wind to-day.

JEWS IN EAST AFRICA.

PROTEST FROM SIR HARRY JOHNSTON.

Sir Harry Johnston, in a letter to the "Times," protest against the assigning to Russian and Roumanian Jews a considerable proportion of a small part of the British Protectorate in East Africa suitable for Europeans, which, he says, should be kept for Britishers of all creeds.

KING EDWARD IN VIENNA.

LUNCHEON AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

GALA PERFORMANCE AT THE OPERA.

At a luncheon given to-day at the British Embassy at Vienna, King Edward toasted the Emperor of Austria, in the name of the British army, as "Field Marshal of my Army."

The Emperor replied that he was proud of the honour which drew him in still closer relations with the gallant British army.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

King Edward and the Austrian Emperor attended a gala performance at the Vienna opera last night.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

PROTRACTED NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

Reuter (Peking) says it is stated authoritatively that negotiations between Russia and Japan with reference to Manchuria and Korea have been proceeding at St Petersburg since the 12th ultimo.

PORTS IN THE FAR EAST.

BRITISH SHIP STOPPED BY JAPANESE.

The British steamship "Stanley Dollar" sent to Yongampho by the Russian company to fetch timber from the Russian concession has been prevented from entering by a Japanese gunboat on the ground that Yongampho is not an open port and foreign merchant-men are not entitled to enter.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Somersetshire has beaten Hampshire by an innings and 19 runs.

THE WORLD'S CROPS.

According to the Hungarian Government's annual estimate of the world's crops the requirements of the States importing wheat exceed the surpluses of the exporting States by 13 1-4 million metercentners.

India's surplus is estimated at 13 millions.

INDIA BILLS.

Tenders are invited for half a million sterling of India Bills, repayable in twelve months, partly to replace bills that are expiring.

Tenders will be received up to the 9th instant.

A WORKING man of Pfersee, Bavaria, recently went with his bride to the registrar to get married. Both the registrar and his deputy having gone for their holiday, the wedding had to be postponed indefinitely.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DEATH OF DR. HASTIE.

DISTINGUISHED SCHOLAR AND MAN OF LETTERS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

The death is announced of Dr. William Hastie, Professor of Divinity, Glasgow University, and formerly of Calcutta.

[The Rev. William Hastie, D.D., who has been Professor of Divinity at Glasgow University since 1895, was educated at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.A., with first class honours in Philosophy and B.D., with the Pitt Theological Scholarship. Thereafter he studied in Germany, Switzerland, and Holland. He was afterwards Principal of the General Assembly's College at Calcutta from 1878 to 1884. He had published numerous theological and philosophical works, among them being: Theology as Science and its Present Position and Prospects, 1899; The Vision of God as in Ruckert's Fragments, 1899; The Ideal of Humanity and Universal Federation by K. C. F. Krause, 1900; Kant's Cosmogony, 1900; and various translations from German, French, and Italian in Theology, Philosophy, and Philosophy of Law, etc. Quite recently he published a translation from Ruckert's German of the Ghazels of Jelaluddin, the Great Persian poet and mystic of the thirteenth century.]

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 2.

The Viceroy leaves Simla on the 25th inst with a small party on a brief tour in the Kumaon Hills, returning to Simla about the 14th October. His Excellency travels via Bareilly, Kathgodam, and Ranikhet.

Lord Curzon leaves Simla again on his autumn tour on 9th November and visits Patia'a, Jhind, Nabha, and Bhawalpur amongst other places.

THE SEA-BORNE TRADE OF INDIA.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 2.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce having pointed out certain defects in the accounts of the sea-borne trade of India the Government of India have decided that in case of cargoes which are shipped to Suez or Port Said "for orders" an attempt should be made to ascertain and record the ultimate port of destination of goods. The Government of India are unwilling to undertake legislation compelling exporters to furnish information which they are not at present legally required to give unless found that the information cannot be obtained by any other means. They consider that shippers of goods to Egypt may reasonably be expected to co-operate with the Customs authorities in this matter, and to furnish true information to the Collector of Customs as soon as they learn the port of destination of the goods.

LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 2.

Lord and Lady Northcote held their last reception at Government House, Ganeshkhind, to-night, which was one of the best and most crowded reception ever held in Poona. The buildings and grounds were beautifully lighted up. The guests began to arrive shortly after 9 15 and were cordially received at the porch and conducted to their Excellencies at the Hall, where they had taken up their positions on a dais. There were several native Chiefs present. Their gorgeous dresses and shine of jewellery were much admired. Their Excellencies conversed with many of his guests. The guests began to depart shortly after eleven. Their Excellencies stood forward and shook hands with nearly all the guests. The guests departed with good wishes for their Excellencies.

THE POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

FINALS.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 2.

The finals of the Poona Junior Polo Tournament were played this afternoon. The ground was rather heavy owing to sharp showers of rain fell during the day. There was a very large attendance. The game was between the 3rd Bombay Cavalry and the Oxfordshire Regiment, and resulted in an easy win by the Cavalry by five goals to nil.

The Bombay Cavalry team was composed of Duffedar Fazand Ali, Captains Anderson and Alexander, and Major Edwards.

The Oxfordshire team consisted Messrs. Weatherby and Keyworth, and Captains Carter and Frith.

The Umpires were Captain Davie and Major Geddes.

In the first chukker after crossing sticks the Cavalry commenced to press. Captain Alexander scored the first goal. Time—5mins. 8secs.

The second chukker started in the north-east corner. The Cavalry pressed for all they were worth, but were unable to get through A foul against them was led, but nothing came out. The chukker closed with the same score as above. Time—5mins. 2secs.

The third chukker was soon opened by a subsidiary from Captain Alexander. After some good riding Major Edwards and Captain Anderson brought the ball back and the latter was able to score a goal. Scores: Cavalry three goals to Oxford nil. Time—5mins. 13secs.

Fourth Chukker—Daffedar Fazand Ali made attacks for the Oxfords goal but the ball went wide. Captain Anderson got on and succeeded scoring the third goal. Major Edward made an attempt but he missed the shot Captain Alexander passed to Daffedar Fazand Ali who sent it between the posts. Score: Cavalry four goals and one subsidiary to Oxfords' nil. Time—6mins. 10secs.

Fifth Chukker.—Very little time was left. Captain Anderson began the chukker by rushing to put a good long shot added to its side, but nothing came out. Score: Cavalry 5 goals; Oxfords nil. Time—3mins. 27secs.

At the conclusion Sir Robert Low handed over the prize to Major Edwards whom he congratulated on his victory.

STRIKE OF COOLIES AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, SEPT. 2.

About 200 of the coolies working on the Madras Harbour struck work yesterday afternoon owing to a new system of muster introduced by the Traffic Manager. The hand cranes at the pier were withdrawn and steam cranes substituted by 10 p.m. New coolies were engaged this morning and work is going on as usual.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

The Governor of Madras intends going for a few days' shooting in the Coimbatore District before returning to Madras in October, and will probably reach here about the 20th proximo.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

PRIZES AND ENTRIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 2.

The 34th Presidential Assault-at-Arms will take place from Monday, the 7th, to Saturday, the 12th September. Preparations are now well forward The entries in officers' competitions are better than last year, while of men there are quite a large number of entries. The programme drawn up is on exactly the same scale as last year. There are six medals presented by the committee of the Royal Military Tournament, London, and also four medals given by the committee of the Presidential Assault-at-Arms. Colonel Russell, commanding the B. V. A., gives a prize of Rs. 50 for the best dismounted man at arms. Colonel Hill, Inspector of Gymnasia, gives two prizes of Rs. 40 and Rs. 20, respectively for sabres. General Sir Robert Low gives two prizes, one for British Army and another for the native army in the Riding and Jumping Competition. The Governor of Bombay gives a prize in the Driving Competition for Artillery. A cup value Rs. 1,000 will be presented by the Lancer Regiment of the Hyderabad Contingent to the best native man at-arms mounted. The cup is to be held by the winner for one year.

The following officers have entered for the Mounted Competition:—Captains Thomas, Connaught Rangers; Creagh, 20th Infantry; Major Strange, 28th Bombay Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Wapshare, Captains Elliot and Henderson, Lieutenants Muspratt, Wilford, and Gledstones, of the 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent; Lieutenant Cooper, R. F. A.; Major Schneider, Captains Bannerman and Ellwood, and Lieutenant Hunter, 1st Bombay Lancers; Captain Crawford, Governor's Body Guard; Captains Balmain, Bayfor', and Meynell A. D. C.s; Captains Anderson, Browne, Bann, Stack, Alexander, and Lieutenants Deving, Gillies, and Anderson, all of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry; Captains Harbord, Birch, Lambert, Buist, and Lieutenant Marchant, of the 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent; Lieutenant Radkiv and Hore, 20th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Gavin, Jones, R. F.A.; Lieutenant Littlewood, 10th Hussars; Lieutenant Aherne, Major England, and Captain Parry, R. F. A.; and Lieutenant Cowens, 45th Field Battery.

For the British Mounted Corps the following corps have sent men, namely, the 18th, 29th, 45th, 75th, and 40th Field Batteries, E and F Battery, 4th Ammunition Column, and 10th Hussars. For the British mounted and dismounted corps the following regiments have sent representatives, namely, men from Royal Scots, Yorks and Lancashire, North Staffordshire, No. 3 Company Bombay Volunteer Artillery, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, the Buffs, the Oxfordshires, Cheshires, Connaught Rangers, Royal Garrison Artillery, 1st West Yorkshires, and gymnastic staff. For the Tug-of-War six regiments have entered, namely, the Royal Scots, 40th Battery Seaforth Highlanders, Connaught Rangers, Oxfordshires, and the Buffs. The following regiments have entered for the native mounted corps:—1st, Bombay Lancers, 3rd and 4th Bombay Cavalry; 1st, 2nd, and 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent; for dismounted events the 20th, 17th, 25th, and 3rd Bombay Infantry, 1st Bombay Lancers, 1st and 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, 3rd and 4th Bombay Cavalry, 1st and 4th Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, Governor's Bodyguard, Sappers and Miners, and the gymnastic staff have entered. In the Tug-of-War five teams will compete, namely, the 20th, 22nd, and 25th Bombay Infantry, the Sappers and Miners, and the 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

THE TRANSPORT PLASSEY.

SIMLA, SEPT. 2.

The transport Plassey which sails from Bombay on the 24th October, the 1st January, and the 8th March will be fitted as a hospital ship to carry 100 cot cases on each of the three voyages.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

TROOPSHIP PROGRAMME.

SIMLA, SEPT. 1.

The programme of the Royal Indian Marine steamers Hardinge, Clive, and Canning for the ensuing season is now settled. The Hardinge conveys the Lancashires to Calcutta in October, returning to Bombay with the Argyll and Sutherlands. The Clive conveys the Cheshires from Karachi to Bombay in October, afterwards taking the 11th Rajputs from Calcutta to Mauritius, returning with the 18th Rajputs. The Canning conveys the Scottish Borderers from Calcutta to Rangoon in November, returning with the Royal Fusiliers.

AN ASSAULT BY AN AYAH.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders, Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mrs. Victoria Edinger, residing in Gordon house, Apollo Bonder, charged her ayah Angelina Sigaram with assault and abuse. Mr. Saher, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution.

Evidence showed that on the morning of Monday, the 24th August, while the accused was dressing her mistress' hair the latter asked her to take care not to pull it. The accused grew impudent and asked the complainant to find another ayah if she did not like her work. The complainant asked her to apologise for her conduct stating that if she did not do so she would dismiss her. The accused refused to do so and left the room. Sometime after this she returned to the place with her husband, and the complainant went to her and once more asked her to apologise. Upon this the accused caught hold of her by her neck and handled her very roughly. The accused pinched her right arm causing some bruises.

The accused stated in her defence that she did not assault the complainant. On the contrary she was assaulted by her. The complainant gave her two or three blows with the brush. Out of fear she left the complainant's room and ran downstairs. The complainant got annoyed at her because she (accused) asked to be paid off in the presence of another lady.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced her to pay a fine of Rs. 20, in default to undergo 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia, Captain T. Leigh, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers:—

Aspinwall Mr J E	Cairnes Capt J E
Agnew Lieut W C	Saur Mr A C
Eales Mr E	Penn-Gaskell Mr P
Richards Mr C H	Halliwell Mr W C
Hare Mrs	Vernon Mr C N
Hollis Mr A B	Rice Mr P R
Kent Mr W	Scott-Montorieff Lieut Col J K
Lang Mr T	
Welgley Mr and Mrs and child	Turnbull Capt W B
Hall Mr J	Denny Brig Genl and Mrs
Kennelly Miss	Priestly Major G W
Davis Mr and Mrs G A and 2 infants	Turner Mr R B
De Seura Mr E A	Cripps Major A W
Bowen 2nd Lieut J A B	Sare Mr L S R
Roberts 2nd Lieut W H	Phillips Lieut H
Hamilton 2nd Lieut S W S	Fowle Lieut Col
Kerr Mr J	Jones Lieut T W H
Sheanes Mr C	Burnett Mr R H
Jarrod Commander	Tyabjee Mr S A
Tucker Mr C	Moll Mr A
Stopol Mr C	Crooker Capt A G
Gohagan Mr T	Lippman Mr and Mrs
Harrington Miss M A	Gupta Col and Mrs K P
O'Brien Capt N J	Gupta Mr H S
Henningway Mr H E	Duffus Mr J C
Mackinzie Mr J	Davies Capt W P L
Robertson Capt and Mrs C L	Campbell Capt C F
Hutcheson Capt Geo	Metcalfe Mr W
McCulloch Dr H D	Chanter Mrs H
Veach Capt A H D	Dunscombe Capt N B
Muir Lieut W W	Wylie Mr R R
	Wright Mr A G
	Sheith Shakid Hisain

MRS. WILLIAM HUNTER, of Chicago, is dying as the result of wearing high-heeled shoes, which caused a malformation, and led to an unsuccessful operation.

A novel kind of insurance has been started in Denmark. By paying down £44 at the birth of a daughter her parents ensure for her an annuity of £5 if she should not be married at thirty, of £10 at forty, of £12 at fifty, and so on. If she, however, marries before her thirtieth year, the whole £44 is paid over to her.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

INCREASED GRANTS TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

AN IMPORTANT RESOLUTION.

AN important resolution dealing with education in the Presidency was issued from the Educational Department yesterday. It is as follows:—

Under the law Local Boards and Municipalities are bound to make adequate provision for primary education within their respective areas, and in order to assist them in meeting the obligation grants equal to one-third of the total expenditure are given from Provincial Revenues. With their resources much crippled by famine and plague the Boards have done much for primary education, and it seems to Government that further development and extension of primary education in this Presidency is not at present possible, unless the resources of the Boards are supplemented by additional grants from Provincial Revenues.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is therefore pleased to direct that from 1st September next the limit of aid to Municipal and Local Boards on account of primary education should be raised from one-third to one-half of the total expenditure. The grants calculated according to the above rule on the Board's expenditure on primary education, in 1902-1903 will entail on Provincial Revenues an additional expenditure of Rs. 4,53,714, of which Rs. 3,09,254 will be on account of Local Board Schools and Rs. 1,47,460 on account of Municipal Schools.

The grants now sanctioned will be revised at the discretion of Government according to the financial conditions prevailing from time to time, and it must be distinctly understood that they are not made to relieve the Boards of any part of their existing expenditure on primary education but for the express purpose of developing and extending it. If the grant now made is not so utilized by any Board, and if it is found at the end of the financial year that it has reduced its expenditure on primary education, a corresponding reduction will be made by Government in the grant, and the amount thus saved will be given to other Boards whose expenditure on primary education has increased. For this purpose the educational accounts of the Boards should be carefully scrutinized, and any reduction that may come to the notice of Educational Inspectors should be forthwith reported for orders. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council trusts that the Boards will make full and early use of the additional funds placed at their disposal. The Director of Public Instruction should be requested to submit a special report on the subject every year until the whole of the increase now sanctioned is absorbed.

Government expect that the Boards will, in any development of their primary system, take steps to afford special encouragement to the education of girls. The schools in the smaller villages should usually afford instruction to both boys and girls, but in the larger villages and towns, where special schools for girls are required, his Excellency the Governor-in-Council trusts that a substantial portion of the increased assignments now made may be devoted to female education.

BOERS AND BRITONS.

PRESENTATION TO A. B. I. COMMANDER.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Nerbudda, Captain Stunt, which returned to Bombay the other day conveyed the Boer contingent from Berbera back to South Africa. She embarked the Burgher Contingent at Berbera on July 12th, consisting of Captain A. A. McHardy, D.S.O., R. A., officer commanding; three Boer Lieutenants and Civil Surgeon Slabteford, and 88 troopers. The contingent possessed a fair cricket team and played matches with Mombassa, Zanzibar, and Delagoa Bay en route.

During the campaign the contingent trekked 920 miles, and in common with the rest of the troops suffered severely from the shortness of water. At Durban they were disbanded on board the s. s. Nerbudda by General Broadwood, Commander-in-Chief in Natal, a message from Lord Roberts being read to them and a speech from the General in which he eulogised the work of the contingent, and stated that their return marked a record in the history of United South Africa, as it showed that that country had now taken its place as part of the Empire, and had shown its readiness to help the Imperial cause.

Seventy per cent of the contingent were in the field during the South African war fighting against the British, and all expressed their willingness to continue or volunteer afresh for service under the Imperial Government.

On leaving the steamer, to testify their good feeling towards the Commander and Mr. Manley, Chief Officer, the Burghers presented the former with a handsome silver-mounted tantalus in a beautiful rosewood stand and the latter with a handsome silver cigar case, both engraved with suitable inscriptions.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE JIVAJI SHAMSHUDIN.

Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application.

Mr. Kapadia pointed out that no warrant of opposition had been filed.

Mr. Mankar said the warrant had been filed.

A month's interim order was granted by the Court.

RE VALABDAS JAIRAM AND OTHERS.

On the application of Mr. Raikes the insolvents were granted their final discharge.

RE BHUKANDAS LALUBHOY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Donald, for the insolvents, applied for and obtained a month's extension of the interim order.

RE BISESHWAR BHUGWANDAS.

Mr. Hassan B. Tyabji, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order which was granted.

RE RUSTOMJI JEHANGIR WADIA.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, his lordship granted the insolvent two months' extension of his interim order.

RE SAKHARAM KHANDUJI.

Mr. Raikes, for the insolvents, applied for an extension of time to file the schedule.

The Official Assignee said the insolvents had not filed books of account.

His lordship extended the time to the 16th instant.

RE MIRZA ABDUL HAMID NIMAZI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Jardine, for a creditor, moved for a rule nisi calling upon the first insolvent to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court. The learned counsel said the insolvent's examination was fixed for that day after several adjournments, and he had now left the jurisdiction of the court and gone to Persia without taking the leave of the court.

Mr. Raikes, for the insolvent, said his client had gone to Persia, where a Commission had been issued, and where his presence was necessary.

His lordship granted the rule and made it returnable in six months remarking that the insolvent ought to have taken leave of the Court before he left its jurisdiction.

RE VITHALDAS KESHOWJI.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, the insolvent was given two months extension of his interim order.

RE HUSSEIN MANEK GUTOHI.

The insolvent appeared in person and applied for an interim order.

Mr. Mankar, for a creditor, opposed the application and said the insolvent had received Rs. 3,000 which he had not accounted for in his schedule.

His lordship refused the interim order.

RE NUSSERWANJI DINSHAW.

Mr. Kapadia for the insolvent applied for and obtained leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Jumnadas Premjivandas Sha, Abdul Kadar Gulam Hoosein Dadan, Rama Sakharam Rao, Jairam Naronji Thakar and another, Jaichand Khushal Lohar and another, Tribhowan Bhaichand Lohar, Trimbak Shivram Bhatki, Bejanjee Byramjee Ledger, James Bancroft Stringer, and Jann Chan Shaik.

CAPTURE OF A NOTORIOUS DACOIT.

A TERROR TO THE COUNTRYSIDE.

AMONG the cases disposed of in the current month's Sessions in South Arcot was one which deserves more than a passing notice, says a correspondent of the Hindu A daring case of torch-light dacoity committed more than a year ago in a village in Vriddhachalam Taluq, was successfully handled at the time by the local Police, but the majority of the principal offenders wanted in the case, together with their notorious leader Arumuga Padiachy, successfully eluded all efforts to capture them. The very name Arumuga Padiachy came to be a word of terror in all the surrounding villages. Warrant after warrant issued for his arrest was returned by the Police as impossible of execution owing to the desperate character of the outlaw who was said to have openly threatened the life of any one that ventured to get at him. The gang fixed their Head Quarters at Nagampandal, a village on the borders of Trichy and South Arcot Districts. This village came to be so much dreaded that ordinary people avoided going near it for miles around on any business whatsoever. The Police of the border stations of Andimadam and Sreemushnam (Trichy and South Arcot Districts) made repeated attempts to capture Arumugam and his gang only to be thwarted in the last resort by Arumugam who more than once escaped by brandishing a formidable 'bichwah' which he always carried with him in the faces of his antagonists. A number of charges for attacking various representatives of the law whose zeal outstripped their fears for personal safety by inducing them to attempt this dacoit's capture only served to swell the file against him and add to his legendry character and fame as an invincible bandit. Time passed on and the border Divisions in Trichy and South Arcot Districts came to be occupied in March last by two young and vigorous Police Inspectors, Messrs. K. V. T. Appaji Aiyangar and K. R. Sitarama Aiyar, B.A. These officers with creditable zeal and promptitude organized a determined force to capture the daring outlaws who had been eluding the Police for over a year. As the result of their joint action, one of the men was captured in March last after considerable difficulty, and three months later in July; the notorious Arumugam himself was bagged in a well-planned raid by the whole Police Staff of the border Police stations, Andimadam and Sreemushnam. A third member of the gang surrendered himself before the Committing Magistrate, a few days after Arumuga's arrest. The chief and his two comrades have been given long terms of imprisonment in this month's Sessions at Cuddalore. Great credit is certainly due to the pluck and energy displayed by the Police Inspectors mentioned above and we are glad to see that both of them have since been promoted to the higher grade by the Inspector-General of Police in recognition of their signal services in this case.

THE CHARGES AGAINST A NATIONAL BANK OFFICIAL.

THE INDICTMENT QUASHED.

THE judgment of the Full Court on the Crown case reserved, in respect of the charges of forgery against A. B. Canjemanadan, late Ledger-keeper of the National Bank, was delivered on August 28 at the Appeal Court. The accused was charged with forgery by making false entries in the current accounts of four of the customers of the Bank. At the trial before the Commissioner of Assize, Mr. Dornhorst objected to the indictment but after discussion the trial proceeded and the accused was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. On the questions of law raised by Mr. Dornhorst, the Commissioner of Assize stated a Crown case for disposal by two or more Judges and these questions of law were discussed before the Chief Justice and Messrs. Justice Wendt and Middleton. Mr. Justice Wendt delivered today the judgment of the Chief Justice which is a very lengthy one.

His Lordship says that with regard to the 1st objection to the indictment, that it contained more than three charges, that the objection is a sound one, according to ruling decisions on the point. His Lordship holds that the indictment had been carelessly drawn. With regard to the objection that the charges of forgery on the indictment could not be maintained, and that the facts stated in the indictment did not disclose any charges of forgery as defined by the Penal Code, His Lordship goes at length dealing on the sections in the Code touching on the subject, and quoting decisions of the Indian Courts on the analogous provisions in the Indian Code, and decisions of the Privy Council. His Lordship holds that the accused did not commit the offence of forgery, when he made the false entries in the Ledger kept by him, and that there should be something more than making a false entry to make it forgery. His Lordship also holds that the charges as stated in the indictment, did not show that the accused committed forgery. According to the evidence at the trial there was proof that the entries made by the accused were false, but there was no proof that the said entries were purported to have been made under the instructions of his employers. After dealing with all the points raised, His Lordship holds that according to the evidence adduced, the accused did not commit the offence of forgery. With regard to the argument addressed on behalf of the prosecution, that even if the indictment and charges were wrong, that their Lordships had the power to alter the charges, and His Lordship holds that after a jury had given their verdict on a wrong indictment—an indictment which disclosed no offence—they had no right to alter the charges. Such alteration could be made only before placing the case before the jury for their verdict. With regard to the argument that their Lordships could convict the accused on some of the charges on the indictment which could be supported by the evidence, His Lordship holds that they are bound by the Ruling of the Privy Council and could not uphold a conviction on an illegal indictment which was bad on the face of it. His Lordship, after dealing with all the points, held that the indictment and all subsequent proceedings must be quashed.

Mr. Justice Wendt agreed with the judgment of the Chief Justice.

Mr. Justice Middleton delivered a separate judgment dealing with all the points raised, and coming to the same conclusions as the Chief Justice. His Lordship added that if the arguments adduced on behalf of the prosecution were to be upheld, every wrong entry made by a clerk in his books will have to be held to be forgeries. The conviction of the accused was on an indictment which disclosed no offence and the indictment and all subsequent proceedings must be quashed. The matter must be left to the Attorney-General to see what other offence the accused has committed according to the facts before the Court. Justice requires that the accused should be tried of some offence or other, and their Lordship leave the matter to the Attorney-General. Their Lordships had no right to find out what the offence is, and to deal with the same, on this indictment, as was argued on behalf of the prosecution.

It is understood that fresh proceedings are to be taken against the accused.

SENSATIONAL GOLD ROBBERY IN AUSTRALIA.

A sensational robbery of over £1,000 worth of gold bearing material from the South Kalgurli mine has been reported to the local police. From the meagre particulars to hand it would appear as if the theft is the work of one several of gold-stealing criminal cliques that infest the district. When the final clean up took place recently, and the mine and milling plant were closed down, there were left over for future treatment some two hundred bags of concentrates and sweepings weighing about nine tons, and of an estimated value of over £12,000. This valuable pile of material was stacked in the mill, and there it remained until the night of August 9, when, according to the mine management, a portion of it was stolen with the aid of a horse and cart. A night watchman named Mathew Allen is employed by the company, but as he failed to see any trace of thieves during his round the removal of the plunder is enshrouded in mystery.

DEALING with the statement in the Calcutta Police Report, lately issued, that there are 28 bogus firms in Calcutta preying upon an unsuspecting public by means of alluring advertisements, and by taking in victims both in the buying and selling part of their nefarious business, Max in "Capital" writes: "Now it seems to me that it would be possible for Mr. Bignell to do a little more for the protection of the public and for the extermination of these land sharks, than by merely intimating in a vague sort of way that such an order of things exist. The names of these daylight robbers must be known to the commissioner, and if they have put themselves within the pale of the law, why does he not lay salt on their tails? One or two things it is in Mr. Bignell's power to do at once in connection with these swindlers. He could acquaint newspaper managers (confidentially if need be) with the names of the said bogus firms and asked them to stop giving publicity to the alluring advertisements referred to. And he might ask the Post Office authorities, when they happen to come across the bogus circulars, to give them short shrift by promptly consigning them to His Majesty's waste paper basket.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

THEATRICALS BY THE SEA.

THE BIRMINGHAM FESTIVAL.

ELIZABETHAN STAGE SOCIETY.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

IT is the custom among such as have reason to be concerned for London's dramatic life to say that drama dies in August, to live again in September. Everyone is away; the theatres are shut; there are no first-nights to afford food for controversy. But in reality London's theatrical life is stronger now than ever. London—the London that keeps the theatres going—has, indeed, gone down to the sea; but it has taken its theatres with it. At any rate, the enormous holiday vogue of the theatre in every watering place round our coasts is of a great deal more importance to the actual life of the drama than a good many of these new West End productions whose frequency in the work-a-day season means the very opposite of theatrical vigour. It is, after all, only at the seaside that the Londoner, and the modern citizen generally, lives under conditions which make the drama a really necessary form of art to him. Everything there tends in the first place to endow him with that objective attitude which is so essential. After a sea-bath and a hearty lunch he ceases to commune with his own soul. He looks about him, like Adam in Paradise. The breeze upon his cheek, the glancing sea, the crowds various and gay, the colour and shout and movement, all remind him that the outside world is at any rate a lively show. In short, the whole place is one great theatre—the nigger minstrels, the inevitable troupe of pierrots, even the equally inevitable missionary service, appeal to his eye and ear with an insistence that challenges the charm of the best book ever written. Thus he gets back, just for a week or two in the year, to the really theatrical attitude of mind of the old Elizabethian Cockney, who made Dekker and Jonson, and even Shakespeare, possible. No more books and brooding for him! He must needs see entertainment with his eyes, and hear it with his ears, and is joyful in so doing.

Consequent upon this phenomenon, there is a bond of sympathetic experience between even modern Cockneys when they foregather by the sea—one which they seldom exhibit in their native streets but which is the best of all nourishment for the drama. Thanks to it, there is no audience so well-knit and whole hearted as that at the seaside. The lion comique of the No. 1 or No. 2 musical comedy company on tour becomes the common and jovial friend of the town. His witticisms, however poor, are the catch-words of the week. Criticism dwindles into kindly silence; appreciation grows into positive affection. Yet when one looks at the plays and players of the seaside on the one hand, and at the playgoers of the seaside on the other, one finds that they are old friends after all, or should be. They are all from London—play, players, and playgoers alike; but somehow or other they have waited until their meeting by the sad sea wave before achieving this amazing love and knowledge of each other. In point of fact, so far from being the annual death of the drama, holidays are rather its annual birth. It is to be doubted indeed, if, in watching the most puerile fatuities of the modern beach troupe, the Cockney does not nourish the theatrical instinct within him more effectively than he does by any disputation upon the ethics of a current problem-play. As for the players, there is hardly a worthwhile member of the profession who had not reason in his or her early days to give thanks for the encouragement of a seaside audience. Moreover, from the financial point of view one does not dare to think what would be the condition of the profession's purse if it were not for the playgoing enthusiasm of the Cockney at the seaside.

Looking forward to the time when this most indispensable gentleman's return, the first signs of autumnal productions in the West End crowd, as usual, into the early days of September. They are led by Mr. H. V. Esmond's new play at the Criterion on the 2nd. Its somewhat ominous title of "Imprudence" has now been changed for the cheerier superscription of "Billy's Little Love Affair." Even under its earlier name Mr. Esmond's play has careered with much acceptance through the United States and it is indeed to be hoped that a complete success is on the eve of reassuring the very large multitude of Mr. Esmond's faithful admirers. This Multitude it may be admitted, has been of late years somewhat distressed at the wayward inequality of that unmistakable talent of Mr. Esmond's, which sank into such unexplainable depths of bathos in "The Sentimentalist," and succeeded in spoiling with one ill-judged scene that otherwise delightful play, "When We Were Twenty one." If only Mr. Esmond has brought judgment to to the help of genius in "Billy's Little Love Affair, there is a happy evening in store for us upon the 2nd of September. Miss Eva Moore is once again to be the heroine of her husband's play, and Miss Florence St. John, now apparently permanently devoted to pure comedy is also to be in the cast, together with Miss Granville, Mr. Allan Aynesworth, Mr. Charles Groves, Mr. Sam Sothern, and Mr. Mark Kinghorne. Another play which has been through the ordeal of a re-christening is the new comedy of Mr. Barrie's which Mr. John Hare is to produce at Wyndhams. It is now no longer to be called "Little Mary" but "The Stormy Petrel" This title is, it must be confessed hardly an improvement from the point of view of prettiness, but doubtless there are reasons. Miss Nina Boucicault and Mr. Gerald Du Maurier are to be in the cast. It is by the way, a welcome coincidence that Mr. Willard may find on his return to town, after this long time, no less than three plays triumphantly running together all from the pen of the same Barrie whom he did so much to make popular upon the stage by his delightful production of "The Professor's Love Story" eight years ago.

Mr. Willard's reappearance as actor and manager at the St. James' will also mean the reappearance as playwright of Mr. Louis Parker, whose recent spell of ill-luck is pretty sure to be ended when "The Cardinal" arrives. The golden opinions that "The Cardinal" has earned in America are from the soundest quarters, and its success with the American public has been phenomenal. Dating itself in the time of Pope Julius II, it deals with the sanctity of the confessional—something of a kindred subject to one which Mr. Parker has already touched upon in his admirable adaptation of that thrilling little play, "The Sacrament of Judas." Cardinal can save his brother's life and honour by disclosing the revelations regarding a murder, which were made under seal of the confessional. The struggle in the cardinal's mind between love for his innocent brother and duty to his church supplies the strong scene of the play. Mr. Willard has a splendid team of strong actors to support him, including Mr. Herbert Waring, Mr. Charles Fulton, and Mr. Fred Volpe, and with all the possibilities for scenic splendour and gorgeous costume which the play, set in the Medici Palace at Rome, will afford, there is every prospect of one of our ablest actors and one of our most intelligent playwrights getting at last that honour from London which has for so long been their due. After "The Cardinal" is done with, Mr. Willard may revive "The Professor's Love Story," and produce as an yet unnamed play by Mr. Stephen Phillips; also a version of "Tristan and Iseult" by Mr. J. Comyns Carr, with Miss Constance Collier as the lady concerned.

Although the programme of the forthcoming Birmingham Festival will include but one novelty, Dr. Elgar's "The Apostles," the committee and Dr. Richter have managed to draw up a scheme which should be interesting to amateurs. The festival will begin on Tuesday morning, October 13th, with Mendelssohn's "Elijah." The principal quartet will consist of Miss Agnes Nicholls, Mme Kirkby Lunn, Mr. Ben Davies, and Mr. Andrew Black. The choral work in the evening will be Standford's "The

Voyage of Maeldune," with Miss Agnes Nicholls, Mme. Kirkby Lunn, Mr. John Coates, and Mr. Ffrangcon Davies as soloists. Mozart's G minor symphony, Tchaikovsky's "Hamlet" overture, and Cherubini's Anacreon overture, with songs for Mme. Kirkby Lunn and Mr. Ffrangeon Davies will form the programme of the evening concert. Elgar's new work, The Apostles, will take up the morning of Wednesday, October 14th. The oratorio is divided into two parts. There is a choral prologue, and the first half of the work is divided into three sections, The Calling of the Apostles, By the Wayside, and By the Sea of Galilee. The second part has an orchestral introduction. There are four sections in the second part of the oratorio, The Betrayal, Golgotha, At the Sepulchre, and The Ascension. The Apostles is certainly the most ambitious composition in scope and subject which Dr. Elgar has yet written. The soloists will be Mme. Albani (The Blessed Virgin and the Angel), Miss Muriel Foster (Mary Magdalene), Mr. John Coates (St. John), Mr. Kenrelay Rumford (St. Peter), Mr. Ffrangcon Davies (Jesus), and Mr. Andrew Black (Judas). The composer will conduct. The evening concert will give us Sullivan's, The Golden Legend, Cowen's A Phantasy of Life and Love, and Weber's Der Freischutz overture. Messiah will be performed on the Thursday morning. Mme. Albani, Miss Clara Butt, Mr. Ben Davies, and Mr. Andrew Black will be the soloists. Sir Hubert Parry's Blest Pair of Sirens will be the choral work at the evening concert. The orchestral programme is particularly interesting, as it includes Berlioz's Harold in Italy symphony, Strauss's Don Juan, and the Meistersinger overture. Bach's Mass in B minor will take up the morning performances on Friday, and in the evening, we shall hear the chorus in Bruckner's Te Deum and Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. In Bach's Mass Miss Agnes Nicholls, Miss Muriel Foster, Mr. Ben Davies, and Mr. Ffrangcon Davies will be the soloists, and in Bruckner's Te Deum and Beethoven's Symphony the quartet will be composed of Miss Agnes Nicholls, Miss Muriel Foster, Mr. William Greer, and Mr. Andrew Black.

"Edward II." is one of those plays of that true dramatic quality which can only appear completely in representation. For impressive as it is to read, it is far more impressive to see acted, even under such not uniformly happy conditions as prevailed on Monday at its production by the Elizabethan Stage Society for the benefit of the Extension Students at Oxford. Although it is usually called a tragedy, it is doubtful whether the title in its truest sense can be applied to the play, for the principal person of the drama is scarcely a figure of sufficient greatness of spirit for his fall to touch the tragic note. Edward II. as Marlowe draws him, is not quite a mean, but certainly not a noble or a commanding, personality; and his ruin, therefore, is never more than pathetic. But infinitely pathetic it is without doubt, pathetic with a concentrated clearness of purpose on the part of the author which is profoundly moving. It is, indeed, this unity of spirit which, apart from the passionate grandeur of the language throughout and the "heart-breaking distress—as Hazlitt calls it—of the incomparable death scene, gives the play its chief title to be called a great work of dramatic art. The construction of its story regarded as a story which concerned several characters and is interesting through them, is almost ineffective. But regarded as the arrangement of the circumstances which bring about the doom of the central figure, it is absolutely masterly. The author never falters in his purpose. The play never changes for a moment the artistic key in which he has cast it. Inexorably does fate close round upon the sins and the follies of this unhappy prince. Nothing is palliated, nothing, on the other hand, set down in malice. There is an almost inhuman impartiality and justice in the picture. The play has, been compared to Greek tragedy, but it has, in fact, nothing in it of the inevitable which is the essence of Greek tragedy. This is the picture of a man whose ruin is the direct result of his own vices, not the juggernaut of an implacable destiny. It is not in the Greek sense tragedy at all, but it is a treneneous picture of ruin and of punishment. And it is conceived by the author as a wonderfully well-proportioned whole. The insolence of the young King in his prosperity, the infatuated subjection to his vices, are indicated with the same largeness of view which comprehends the distinction of his bearing even under the inhuman mental torture which leads up to his terribly pathetic death. In Shakespear's Richard II. in spite of the infinitely greater poetical treatment of the situation of the deposed King, we are never conscious of quite the same splendid unity of feeling. We see that Shakespeare allows himself sentimentally to load the dice in the King's favour. He does not give us the impartial picture of the awful retribution of vice, and the dramatic conflict is diverted to his favourite theme of the contrast between the dreamer and the man of action, Marlowe allows himself no such concessions. He is rigorously impartial, and his picture is terribly true.

In the Elizabethan Stage Society's production of "Edward II." there are in two minor points indications that this commanding unity of spirit in the play has not quite been realised. In the first place, Marlowe, probably deliberately to preserve the unity of time, certainly deliberately to preserve unity of conception, brings together events which actually happened at intervals of years. There is no indication in the text of any considerable lapse of time. And yet Mr. Poel, for some reason or other, has the little Prince Edward played by a child in the earlier part of the play, and by a grown up lady in the later. In the second place he makes the King appear clean shaven in the earlier part of the play, and with a beard in the later part, presumably to suggest that the Royal barber had been taken prisoner during the campaign. Of course it is necessary that the King should be wearing a beard in the latter half of the play, in order to introduce the incident in which he is subjected to the indignity of being shaved by Gurney and Matrevis—an incident which was on Monday treated with rather unnecessary realism. But Gurney's excuse that the King is being shaved in order that he shall not be recognised distinctly points to the fact that he habitually wore a beard, in which he should have been seen from the beginning of the play, Gaveston and the younger Spencer, on the other hand, should have been clean shaven. There were other matters in which one would be disposed to criticise details in the production, and also things which were not quite details. For instance, there seems little warrant for making the Queen a comedy character, and obviously faithless from the beginning. The text certainly points the other way. Also, Mr. Granville Barber, as the King, spoilt a clever, though rather too meanly and cowardly, conceived, rendering of the character by becoming almost inaudible in the later scenes. However, the performance was on the whole very good, and the stage management—as always with Mr. Poel—most interesting. The conventional representation of the battle was—though some of the audience laughed—quite as convincing as the usual attempt at realism, and the arrangement of Lightborn's movements at the murder was most impressive. The part, by the way, was excellently played by an actor whose name does not appear upon the programme. Mr. Cavendish Morton may be congratulated on a most admirable "make-up" as the elder Spencer, and Mr. Tripp Edgar on a sympathetic voice as Kent.

DEARTH of apples is causing grave concern to Devon cider makers. Many of the orchards have not yielded a single apple.

AT a funeral at Halifax ten coaches were taking up the relatives and friends of the dead man, when a young horse became unmanageable, and backed a coach into a crowd of people. Two women and three children when injured. One woman had an arm broken.

A MAN named Charles Whybrow, of the Ford, Dunmow, sustained a slight cut on one of his fingers, and, in conformity with an ancient recipe for stopping bleeding, he had cobwebs bandaged tightly round the wound. As a result lockjaw has set in, and Whybrow is lying in a critical condition.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas, presiding. There were present: Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. James McDonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Dr K. E. Dadachanjee, Dr. N. N. Katrack the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar, Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, Mr. S. D. Khote and Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia the Secretary.

OILING OF THE ROAD.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered:—"With reference to the resolution of the Corporation, of the 13th June last approving of the Executive Engineer's proposal to treat with oil the whole of the road extending from the Apollo Bunder to the Municipal Offices after the monsoon. I have the honour to forward herewith an estimate amounting to Rs. 13,850 framed by the Executive Engineer, being the cost of the proposal, and to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of that amount from Surplus Cash Balances. As this portion of the road will not require watering and scraping during the period the effect of oil remains, the Executive Engineer estimates that a sum of about Rs. 3,045 will be saved on that account. The net expenditure involved by the proposal will therefore be Rs. 10,805.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas was approved to the oiling of the road, on the ground that the expenditure proposed to be incurred on the experiment was very large while the saving expected to be effected thereby was very small. He moved that the Commissioner's letter be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation of the committee that it was not desirable to incur the expenditure.

Dr. Dadachanjee seconded the proposition. He said that the people who would be chiefly benefited by the experiment would be shopkeepers of the Hornby Road.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner's letter be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation of the committee that sanction be given to the grant of Rs 13,850 to meet the cost of oiling the road in question. He pointed out that the treating of the road with oil was not intended for the benefit of the residents of a particular locality but it meant the saving of a large expenditure to the Municipality by discontinuance of the system of watering the road by hydrants. He however hoped the Commissioner would not allow the experiment to be carried out till the roads had been put in a thorough state of repair.

Mr. S. D. Khote seconded the amendment. He said if the experiment was found to be a success it would result in a saving of water and of a large staff of men. He thought the experiment should be given a trial.

Dr. Katrak said when he moved in the matter he had primarily contended that the roads should be kept in a thorough state of repairs. He did not consider the present system of watering the road was such as to keep the thoroughfares in a fit state. The experiment so far it had been carried, proved to be a success. He fully agreed with Mr. Cuffe that the next experiment should be tried on those roads that were first put in proper order. He thought it was premature at that stage, to consider the financial aspect of the question.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola proposed another amendment to the effect that the consideration of the subject should be postponed. He said the members had not studied the literature on the subject and some little time should be allowed to them to consider the expenditure and the benefit accruing from the experiment that had been made on a portion of the road, in order to enable them to arrive at a definite conclusion on the subject. They should know what the effect of the present monsoon had on the part of the road which had been treated with oil and settle other minor details before voting one way or the other.

On a division Mr. Cuffe's amendment was lost, while Mr. Ibrahim's amendment for a postponement of the subject was carried by a majority;—

BOMANJI LANE

The committee considered a petition from Mr Jehangirjee Bomanjee Mistry and twenty-five other residents of Bomanjee Lane, Fort. The petitioners in their petition amongst other things stated:—Since the advent of plague several houses in Bonanji Lane wherein your petitioners reside have been declared unfit for human habitation, and the owners thereof have been called upon by the Municipal Authorities to make radical changes therein. Several of the owners have not been able to comply with the official requisitions, because many of them are poor and unable to undergo the heavy expenses of the proposed improvements, and others cannot do so as the proposed radical structural alterations in their premises leave very little accommodation for themselves and their tenants, and cost them so much as will leave them no margin of profit. Under the circumstances several houses in Bomanjee Lane being declared U.H.H. have been compulsorily vacated for years past and have become permanent habitations for a very large number of rats, and also for stray dogs and cats, and as such these houses have become a source of constant dangers to the residents of Bomanjee Lane from not only their seriously insanitary condition due to their being utterly neglected by their owners for reasons mentioned above, but also from rats infected with plague germs dying therein, and other infected rats carrying infection therefrom to other houses in the lane

Your petitioners submit that these houses, declared U.H.H. are very small ones and can be bought up at very moderate prices, and that at a comparatively very small cost the whole of Bomanjee Lane which has a zig-zag course from east to west can be improved.

It was resolved to forward the petition to the Commissioner for report,

COMPENSATION TO NURSES.

OPINION OF ANOTHER COUNSEL.

In accordance with a notice of motion previously given to Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved;—That the following opinion of Counsel (Mr, Lowndes) in regard to the legality of any compensation payable to the nurses who sustained loss by the recent fire at the Arthur Hospital and in regard to the interpretation and application of Section 501 of the Municipal Act, under which the proposed compensation was recommended to be paid, be placed on record."

CASE FOR COUNSEL'S OPINION.

On the morning of the 5th June last, at about 3-30 a.m., a fire broke out in the quarters provided for nurses at the Arthur Road Hospital which, as Counsel knows, is a Municipal Hospital. The cause of the fire is not known, but it is not alleged that it was in any ways due to the negligence of the Municipal Commissioner or his staff. By reason of the fire certain property belonging to the nurses living in the said quarters was destroyed, The Municipal Commissioner thereupon requested the Standing Committee to sanction the payment of a certain sum as compensation to the nurses for the loss, sustained by the destruction of their property. The Commissioner thought that the case was one which fell under Section 501 of the Municipal Act. The Standing Committee, however, entertained a doubt as to whether the case was one which fell within a purview of that section, and resolved that Counsel's opinion be taken on the subject. Accordingly a case was submitted to the Advocate General, and his opinion obtained. The Advocate-General was of opinion that the case fell under that section. The majority of the Standing Committee, however, felt unable to agree with that opinion, with the result that the Standing Committee declined to sanction the grant. The action of the Standing Committee has been severely criticised by newspaper correspondents. The Gazette, which takes an intelligent interest in public matters, is desirous to know what the law on the subject really is and has therefore instructed us to consult Counsel on the subject. We must confess we do not see how the case falls under Section 501. That section, as Counsel knows, enables the Municipal Commissioner, with the approval of the Standing Committee to pay compensation to any one sustaining damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested by the Act in the Municipal Commissioner, or in any Municipal Officer or servant. The damage sustained by the nurses was the result of the fire, which was not due to the exercise by the Commissioner or any Municipal Officer of any of his powers. It is however said that the case falls under the section, because the nurses, whose property was destroyed, were residing in this temporary quarters under directions given by the Commissioner in the course of carrying out the purposes for which the Hospital was established under clause (g) of 61, and it is argued that the damage was sustained by reason of the carrying out of the purposes for which the Hospital was established. We must say we cannot appreciate this argument. It might, with equal force, be argued that if any property of the nurses, were stolen from the quarters, they could be compensated for its loss under this section. It might also be argued with the same force that if any person employed in the Municipal Office, which as Counsel knows is a very substantial building, sustains damage by reason of lightning falling on it while he is working in the office, can he be compensated under this section? These cases show the absurdity of the contention, and we submit that no compensation can be paid under this section unless the damage is the natural and probable result of the exercise by the Commissioner or a Municipal Officer or servant of any of the powers vested in him or them under the Act.

(1) Whether the nurses can be compensated from Municipal funds under Section 501 of the Municipal Act.?—(1) I am of opinion that compensation to the nurses could not be paid under Section 501, as I do not think that the damage sustained by them was so sustained by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested by the Act in the Commissioner. At the same time I feel that there is great weight in what the Advocate-General says in his opinion, and though I am constrained to differ from him, it may well be, that he is right and I am wrong.

(2) Whether any compensation under the section is payable to any Municipal employe when the damage sustained by him is not caused by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested by the Act in the Commissioner or in any Municipal officer or servant.?—(2) I am of opinion that no compensation can be paid under Section 501 to any employe of the Municipality unless the damage sustained by him is so sustained in consequence of the exercise of the powers referred to. The consequence must, in my opinion, be reasonably direct and not ascribable to any intervening accident. It would have been quite reasonable to give the Commissioner power to compensate any employe of the Municipality who sustains loss in the cause of his employment, but it cannot be said that such power is given by this section of the Act, and I do not think that it is possible to stretch the section so as to cover such cases.

(3) What is the interpretation and application of the words commencing with pay compensation to or servant in Section 501 and to advise generally.—(3) I do not think that I can throw any further light upon the interpretation of the words in question. Each case must be judged in the light of the facts upon which it depends. If in any particular case a reasonable man would consider that the damage in respect of which a claim is made was a consequence of the exercise of the power, the compensation would be payable. If it was not the consequence of the exercise of the power, no compensation could be paid. How nearly the one must be the cause or effect of the other, it is impossible to state in general terms, There must however, in my opinion be a reasonably proximate relation of cause and effect, and this I do not think existed in the case under consideration.

Mr. Cuffe raised a point of order. He said the matter had already been settled by the Committee and no useful purpose would be served by reopening the question. Besides it was not in accordance with the procedure laid.

The chairman ruled that the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim's motion was in order. The Hon Mr Ibrahim in support of his motion said his object and the object of those who had joined with him in taking council's opinion had been two fold: one was to contradict—the allegation made in one of the English newspaper of attributing motive to them.

Mr. Mc Donald asked if that was the place to make statements about outside newspapers and about contradicting them.

Mr. Cuffe said the meeting was not a privileged one and an agrieved person could get the redress required elsewhere.

Mr. Ibrahim continuing said he did not want to give offend to any one. His second point was that the Corporation' interest were largely involved On the previous occasion the grant recommended by the Commissioner amounted to Rs. 2000. On the records of the Corporation there was the opinion of the Counsel which said the grant could be given under section 501. They all felt that the opinion was far-fetched and they thought it was their duty to place on records of the Corporation another opinion of an eminent counsel. He did not want the Standing Committee to take any action in the matter but what he felt was that in future should any question of the kind was raised, the opinion on record might be quoted in its favour and he therefore considered it desirable that the other opinion should also be placed on the records. It was essential in the interests of the municipality that no money, however small might be spent without due inquiry having been made.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna endorsed the views expressed by the previous speaker. He said Mr. Lowndes was quite justified in his remarks. He considered the best thanks of the committee were due to Mr. Ibrahim for having moved in the matter. If the opinion was placed on record the Commissioner would have to consult it before granting any compensation in future.

Mr. Khote supported the proposition. He said the proper enterpretation of the section should be recognised.

Mr. James McDonald said the case was set before the counsel for his opinion in a most objectionable manner. He referred to various portions of the case and said that the wording in part was objectionable. The statement in the case was offensive in as much as it was a stricture on the character of the eminent counsel who gave his opinion in the first instance. He read the answer given by the counsel (Mr. Lowndes) to the first question and said it was not worth anything.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim said nothing had been further from his mind than to cast any aspersion on the Hon. Mr. Scott's opinion or any body else. They had taken up the matter in the best interest of the Corporation. He was sorry that Mr McDonald had taken exception to the manner in which the case had been placed before the counsel. Mr McDonald did not know that in submitting cases for counsel's opinion, solicitors were in the habit of giving their views of the matter. Nothing had been done from personal motives but simply to protect the interests of the Municipality.

Mr McDonald said he wished to enter a protest against it being said that they were not entitled to hold their own opinion.

Dr Dadachanjee said the question before them was not to determine which opinion was right and which was wrong. The main object was to put on record opinion of the counsel now before them in order to enable the future generation to determine questions of compensation.

Dr. Katrak said there was some misapprehension about the subject. The members should not forget while discussing the opinion, that the real power of granting compensation rested with the Standing Committee.

Mr. Ibrahim's proportion was then put to vote and carried,

The committee after transacting some other business adjourned.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 25th August.

A letter was read from the Engineer, reporting that the Ormiston Road has been vacated and practically cleared, and asking sanction to take in hand the work of completing it together with making the new roads on the Sea face to the East of the Taj Mahal Hotel building when the ground has also been made ready; adding that provision for these roads has been made in the current year's Budget.

The Trustees sanctioned the work.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 31st Aug. 1903.	Total from 1st April to 31st Aug. 1903.	For week ending 31st Aug. 1902.	Total from 1st April to 31st Aug. 1902.
Vessels piloted into harbour	18	443	21	405
Do out of ,,	19	457	16	409
Do transported	14	325	10	288
Do attended to	3	33	1	26
Do warped	...	4	...	17

MUZZLING THE WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

THE war correspondents in future are to be muzzled; indeed, the muzzling order has been issued, and in Somaliland has been in force. The following official order applying to India has been issued:—The permission to newspaper correspondents and others to accompany a field force in a private capacity will in future be granted only on condition that their employers deposit a sum of Rs. 1,000 at the commencement of the operations to cover the cost of such rations, clothing, etc., as may be subsequently issued to the correspondents, and a similar sum every six months afterwards, together with a guarantee of payment of any excess. The cost of all issues will be debited, against these sums, and the closing balance, if any will be remitted to the proprietors of the papers and others concerned. The cost to correspondents for rations in South Africa was 5s. per day, 4s. for each servant, and 5s. for each horse, says the "Express." Allowing for transport, this gave the Government an enormous percentage of profit. The attempt was also made to make correspondents pay railway fares during the war, although they were part and parcel of the army for the time being. The censorship says our contemporary, will be such that it will be useless for newspapers to send representatives to a campaigne.

ACCORDING to telegrams received in Trieste on August 12, the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Poseidon has gone down off Cape Armel on the Syrain coast. The passengers and crew were saved.

DURING terrifically rough weather on the New Zealand coast recently, twenty-seven whales, some of full size, were stranded.

THE gross value of the whole of the late Cardinal Vaughan's estate is £743, net personalty being £168. His will is as follows:—"In the name of God. This is my last will and testament. I leave and bequeath to my brother, Mgr. John S. Vaughan, Mgr. Thomas Dunn, and Rev. Frank Terry of Mill-hill, all that I may die possessed of, and I make them my executors.—Signed, December 3, 1897."

RECTIFICATION OF AN INSURANCE POLICY.

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard the case in which Jivraj Singhji sued the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society carrying on business in Bombay through their agents, Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., in which the plaintiff prayed that a certain policy of the 23th July 1901, issued by the defendants, may be rectified by altering the clause therein complained of, so as to bring the same into conformity with the actual intention of the parties, and to make the policy cover all the cotton of the plaintiff, which was intended to be insured by the parties and for costs. Mr. Lowndes, with Mr. Bloning, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai Jamistram and Madon, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Scott, with Mr. Raikes and Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that he dealt in cotton which he used to store in a godown at Argyle Road. As he was desirous of insuring the goods he instructed R. M. Chinoy to insure raw cot on and fly dropping to the value of Rs. 20,000 with the defendants, Chinoy was the defendants' sub-agent. Plaintiff paid a premium of Rs. 62-8, and a policy dated 23th July, 1901 was issued to him, which he and Chinoy believed to have been drawn up so as to effectually cover the cotton stored in his godown. By mutual mistake however the policy of insurance was wrongly drawn up and did not contain the clause it should have done to effectually insure the cotton stored in the plaintiff's godown but on the contrary contained a clause which was not applicable to a considerable portion of the plaintiff's cotton which was intended by both parties to be insured. Plaintiff also effected other policies with the Phœnix Assurance Co., in which similar mistakes had been made. In the policy affected by Chinoy it was intended that the raw cotton in which the plaintiff dealt should be insured by the policy. Chinoy was fully aware of what the plaintiff was dealing in and what the cotton intended to be insured was. Plaintiff's cotton was subsequently destroyed by fire, and when demands were made he was put off from time to time. When plaintiff filed a suit in the High Court, the defendants for the first time contended that the greater part of the plaintiff's cotton was not covered by the policy. Plaintiff said if such contention was well-founded the policy ought to be rectified, so as to bring it into conformity with the intention of the parties, which was to insure the cotton in bundles in which the plaintiff dealt, and in which no higher rate of premium was chargeable under the defendants' rules and regulations than what the plaintiff had actually paid.

The defendants submitted that the plaintiff having filed a suit on the policy, the subject matter of this suit, could not now sue in respect of his present claim, or ask in this suit for any remedy, which he had omitted to ask for in the suit, and that this suit should accordingly be dismissed with costs. Without prejudice to this defence, the defendants said, they were not aware what instructions the plaintiff gave to R. M. Chinoy. The defendants denied that R. M. Chinoy was their sub-agent, and stated that Chinoy was a broker, who made on the 22nd of July 1901, a proposal by telephone to the defendants' agents, which proposal was accepted by the defendants agents who, on the same day, sent a covering note in terms of the proposal to the broker, who, subsequently on the 24th of July 1901, paid the premium for the insurance, and to whom on the 29th of July 1901, the defendants' agents forwarded a policy, also in terms of the proposal. The defendants denied that there was any mistake on their part in the covering note or the policy, and denied that the policy was wrongly drawn up and asserted that the same was drawn up in strict accordance with the covering note and the proposal made to them. The defendants had no knowledge as to what cotton the plaintiff intended to insure except what they derived from the proposal. The defendants submitted that if Chinoy did not correctly carry out the plaintiff's instructions to him in the proposal he made to the defendants the latter were not in any way responsible to the plaintiff for his mistakes and that the plaintiff's remedy if any was against Chinoy only. The defendants stated that they had no intention whatever to insure any cotton of the plaintiff except that which was mentioned in the proposal. The defendants stated that they were entitled to charge any rates they liked for insuring cotton though by an agreement between themselves and other Insurance Companies the defendants did not charge in any instance a less rate than eight annas for fully pressed bales and ten annas for any kind of cotton other than fully pressed bales and where the cotton insured consisted partly of fully pressed bales and partly of other cotton the defendants always charged the higher rate of ten annas on all the cotton. The policy was correctly worded and the defendants denied that it ought to have been worded as suggested in the plaint. The defendants were not aware what the intention or knowledge of Chinoy was in the matter, and submitted that the same was irrelevant. They denied that the policy ought to be rectified and that they had any intention to insure cotton in bundles other than and except droppings and fly in bundles and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

WEALTHY GREEK'S DIVORCE CASE.

A DECREE NISI WITH COSTS.

In the Probate and Divorce Division on August 10, Sir Francis Jeune delivered his reserved judgment on the points of law which arose in the case of Constantinidi v. Constantinidi, and in which the jury found that the respondent and co-respondent had been guilty of misconduct, and that the petitioner had also been guilty of misconduct, and assessed the damages at £25,000.

His lordship, in giving judgment, said in this case adultery was proved to have been committed by both the petitioner and the respondent. The question was whether the Court ought to pronounce a decree against the wife. Dealing with the facts his lordship said that when the wife left the husband in 1897, he came to the conclusion that she did so because she had transferred her affections to the co-respondent and that the husband's conduct did not condoce to that of the wife. There could be no doubt that when she went to Dakota in 1901, she was contemplating an American divorce from her husband and marriage with the co-respondent. He had also to consider whether the wife's conduct in leaving her husband and committing adultery with the co-respondent caused or conduced to the conduct of the husband. The learned judge quoted a number of authorities, and said he had no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that in the circumstances to be considered the Court could exercise its discretion under the 31st Section of the Act of 1857. The law appeared to be clear when in the facts it was shown that the respondent conduced to the adultery committed by the petitioner. He thought the verdict of the jury went a long way to decide that question. In 1897, the respondent was already under the influence of the co-respondent, and although he (the judge) thoroughly agreed with the decision of the jury, he could not for a moment doubt that the petitioner was quite right in believing that the wife had yielded to the co-respondent before the petitioner's return from Geneva (whether to the extent of adultery could not be said), and was unfaithful to him in heart and intention. Did the wife's conduct conduce to the husband's adultery? In his opinion it did, because it had shut out his ideals of the purity of womanhood, had set him an erring example, and had deprived him of what was the strongest, and some men's only, safeguard—the respect they had for the marriage tie. The petitioner had to accept his wife's intention of being unfaithful, and he gave way to the wiles of a professional seductress. Under these circumstances he thought the wife was to a serious degree responsible for the conduct of her husband. On the whole, he was of opinion that this was not a case in which he ought to refuse the petitioner the relief to which his wife's conduct entitled him. There would, therefore, be a decree nisi with costs.

With regard to the wife's property, of which the seducer seemed to have the benefit, he would come to no decision, and would not deal with in any way.

SMALL CHAMELEONS.

Four "Dwarf Chameleons" have been presented to the London Zoo, where they will be popular on account of the ease with which they can be kept and their bright colours. Green with a brick-red patch upon the sides is the general pattern of their hues, which is only varied to duller tints when the animal is vexed in any way. This smallest among the tribe, called by Mr. Grant Allen the "Reptilian Vicar of Bray," is only five inches long, including its relatively long and prehensile tail. The little creature has a grim look when seen full face, by reason of the serrated fold under the throat which suggests a fiercely untrimmed "Newgate fringe." There are very many kinds of Chameleons; but all of them like the present species, have an inordinate desire for meal-worms, a slow and meditative gait, and eyes which move languidly up and down in a manner reminiscent of ducks that die in tempests.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

A new edition of the famous "Paston Letters" is to be published by Messrs. Chatto in six volumes. It will contain six hundred more letters than appeared in the original five-volume edition of 1787-1823. Mr. James Gairdner, of the Record Office, has prepared the edition, which will have an introduction by him. It is to be limited to 650 sets.

Proof is never lacking of the interest Napoleon Bonaparte continues to command as a personality. The latest instance is that all the copies of the Goupil book which M. Frederic Masson is writing on Napoleon and his son have already been taken up. There are nearly a thousand of them and they are being issued at two prices—£10 and £4. The text of the work which may be ready by October is in French only.

The report of the Royal Commission on Alien Immigration is to be followed by a book from one of its members, Major Evans Gordon M.P. He visited Poland, Galicia and the other countries from which the majority of our least enviable immigrants come. In this book he gives a narative of his travels and also an account of inquiries made in the poor districts of our great cities. Being an amateur photographer, Major Evans Gordon has been able to illustrate his volume.

Before the end of August another volume in the Library Edition of Ruskin's works will be ready, namely the second volume of "Modern Painters." After it, towards the end of September, will come "The Seven Lamps of Architecture" and then The Stones of Venice in three volumes. Later the further volumes of Modern Painters will be issued. It has been found desirable to issue these writings in the order of their original publication. While the second volume of Modern Painters appeared in 1846 the third was not published until 1856.

A further group of volumes has been chosen for inclusion in the series of Little French Masterpieces, which Messrs. Putnam are issuing. They will consist of translations from Prosper Merimee, Gustave Flaubert, Theophile Gautier, and Balzac. The idea of the series is to present examples of the best French writers in a compass which may be acceptable to the general reader. Mr. Burnham Ives is making the translations and most of the volumes will be introduced by a well-known French literary authority. M. Brunetiere is one of the contributors.

The second volume of Sir Walter Besant's posthumous essays and papers is now nearly ready. From 1861 to 1867 he was a professor in Royal College of Mauritius. There he was thrown into contact with colleagues who stimulated in him the desire to become thoroughly acquainted with French literature. Some of the essays in the present volume, which Messrs Chatto will publish, were the outcome of an interest so begun. In fact, it was with papers on French literature that Sir Walter started his career as a man of letters. Other essays in the volume deal with authorship.

Concerning Fiction.—It is expected that Mark Twain will pay a visit to Italy during the autumn.—Mr. Marion Crawford, who lives in Italy, has finished a novel which is chiefly concerned with the life of Rome.—Prince Hagen is a story, somewhat in Stevenson's Prince Otto style, which Messers. Chatto are to publish. It is by Mr. Upton Sinclair.—Social Ghosts, by Mrs. Annie Thomas, and The Red Window, by Mr. Fergus Hume, are two novels which Messrs. White will publish this season.—The Situations of Lady Patricia, is a novel by Mr. W. R. H Trowbridge, which Mr. Fisher Unwin is to publish Mr. Trowbridge, who wrote that much read little volume. The Letters of her Mother to Elizabeth, describes the present book as a satire for idle people.—Messers. Maclaren will publish on September 17, under the title of The House of Sin, an English translation of La Maison du Peche, by Marcelle Tinayre.

Bric-a Brac.—In Lakeland Dells and Fells, a book by Mr. W. T. Palmer, who has already written of the Lake country, is promised by Messrs. Chatto.—Miss Myrtle Reed has a volume of Pickaback Songs appearing with Messrs. Putnam. They are set to music and have pictures.—Messrs Bell are issuing a shilling edition of Charles Stuart Calverley's verse, Fly Leaves, which appeared first in the year 1872. They are also adding to their Cathedral series a volume on St. Albans Cathedral by the Rev. W. D. Sweeting.—Mr. Heinemann is publishing Lost in Blunderland, a companion volume to Clara in Blunderland" which appeared sometime ago. It describes Clara (Mr. Arthur Balfour) struggling in the political tangle in which she has been left by her Aunt Sarum (Lord Salisbury). There are two anonymous authors and an illustrator, S. R.

The "Outlook" having deplored the fact that Henley's life of Whistler and Whistler's portrait of Henley were now to be set among the promising projects fated to remain unaccomplished, Mr. Thomas R. Way has written to that journal to explain that at least there is a portrait of Henley by Whistler in existence. This is a lithograph made in 1893. Few prints, he says were taken of it, as the artist did not feel quite happy over some retouching which he made on the stone without the sitter. Yet those who have seen it and who knew Mr. Henley, have not failed to recognise it at once; whilst as a work of art it does not fall in that distinction which is always present in Mr. Whistler's work. The statement that the portrait is recognisable by Mr. Henley's familiars does not seem to promise a striking likeness.

Everybody who knows Cornwall will be familiar with the name of Robert Stephen Hawker, the former poet-parson, of Morwenstow. To-day Mr. John Lane is issing a reprint of Hawker's book, Footprints of Former Men in Far Cornwall. His essays have been supplemented by some interesting information which indicate the sources of his information. The volume has been edited by his son-in-law, Mr. C. E. Byles, and Mr. Ley Pethybridge supplies illustrations. It is one of a trio of Hawker books now in preparation, the others being a revised edition of his Cornish Ballads and Other Poems, and a biography by Mr. Byles.

A general history of English law, in two volumes, is announced by Messrs Metheun. It is being written by Mr. W. S. Holdsworth, and the first volume is nearly ready. It contains a record of the various courts which have administered English law, together with an account of their jurisdiction. This volume, therefore, will show the beginnings of the different branches—English law, equity, Admiralty, commercial, and ecclesiastical law—which make up the English system of the present day. In the second volume the later history of these branches will be traced.

Christmas is still far off, but the publishers have to be thinking about it and Messrs. Nelson announce three new libraries of gift books in uniform bindings. They will consist of a selection of their copyright tales and volumes by writers like the Hon. Mrs. Greene, Miss Everett-Green, and Miss Emma Marshall. In one series there will be a dainty issue of Mrs. Rundle Charles's classic. The Schonberg-Cotta Family. Coloured illustrations are becoming more than ever a feature of books for young people. Those which Messrs, Nelson now announce will be so decorated.

Stevenson's Virginibus Puerisque is to be issued as a pretty pocket volume in Messrs. Chatto's St. Martins Library. Writing in 1881 from Davos Platz, Stevenson dedicated this book to my dear William Ernest Henley. He said, in the course of the dedication:—These papers are like milestones on the way-side of my life and as I look back in memory there is hardly a stage of that distance but I see you present, with advice, reproof, or praise. Meanwhile many things have changed—you and I among the rest; but I hope that our sympathy, founded on the love of our art, and nourished by mutual assistance, shall survive these little revolutions undimmed, and, with God's help, unite us to the end.

Mr. Edward Latham has compiled; and Messrs. Routledge will shortly issue, a dictionary of names and nick-names of persons, places, and things. There will be a collection of surnames and nick-names of noted and notorious persons from Coeur de Lion to Jack the Ripper. Again, there will be names of race-horses and ships, of treaties and Acts of Parliament, and of sects—the Moravians, for instance. As the field is a wide one, brevity has been studied, and primarily the book is meant to supplement the ordinary geographical, biographical, and classical dictionaries. Should an inquirer be in doubt as to the application of the phrase Man of Destiny, Mr. Latham's book will tell him that Napoleon is meant.

At the meeting of the Strand Guardians it was stated that a girl whom the board decided to adopt and who is at present in the training home of the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants, was the third generation of the family which had been chargeable to the union.

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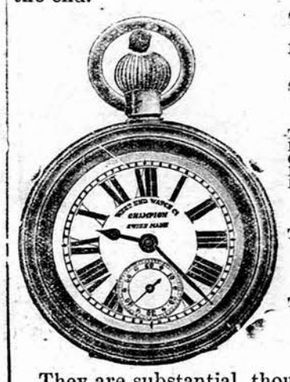

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DIRECTORS:
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" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
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CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the Daily Balances.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum Per cent.
For 2 Years	5
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 Months	3½ "

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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CHLORODYNE
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Freeman's Chlorodyne,
HELD IN HIGHEST ESTEEM FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.
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EASES PAIN AS BY A CHARM.
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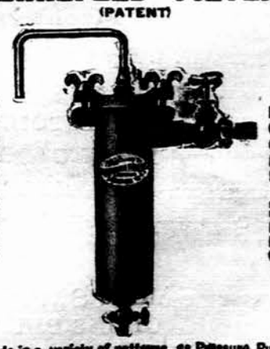

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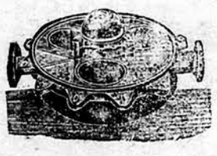

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COMPLETE IN CASE
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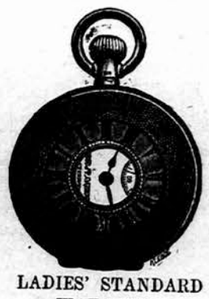

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Crystal Face, Demi-Hunting and Full Hunting Cases.

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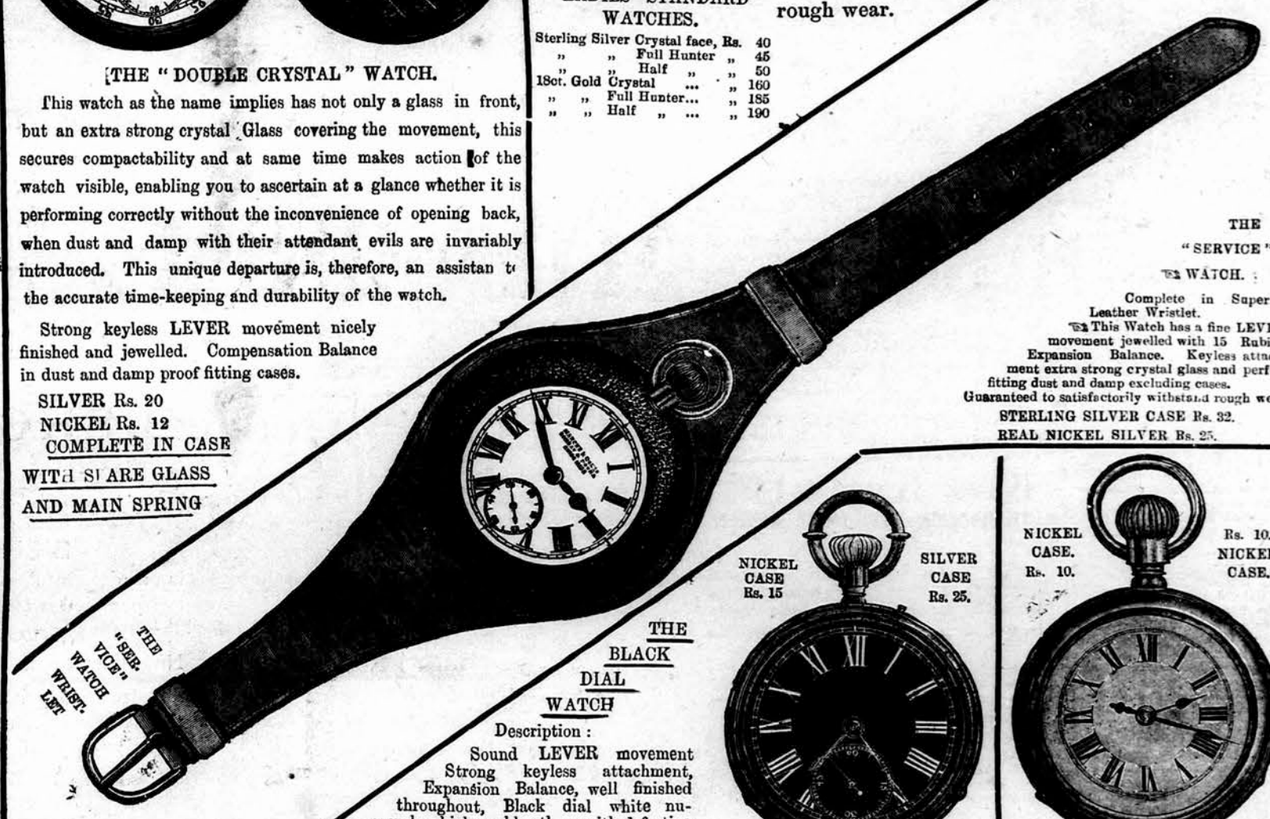

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Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.

This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases. Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.

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Rs. 10. NICKEL CASE.

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Sound ¼ plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted. Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs.10 only.

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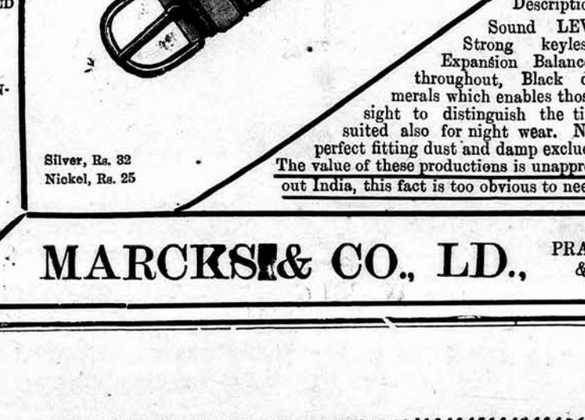

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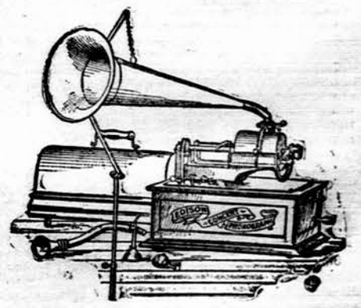

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